THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 19 AUGUST, 1837. [NO. 9419.

FOR LONDON.—The well known A. I. *Ship Columbia*, of 508 Tons, Register, *Henry Thornton* Commander. Had excellent accommodations, for passengers and will sail in August. For freight or passage Apply to *Captain Thornton* on board or at the office of

GISBORNE MENZIES AND Co.

Rampart Row 19th August, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The well known river built Ship *Sarah*, Captain *J. T. Whiteside*, Has excellent accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to

GREY, PARLANE AND Co.

Rampart Row August, 19th 1837.

FOR LONDON OR LIVERPOOL. The fine new ship "*Susan*," 570 Tons Register, *John Young* Commander, for freight or passage Apply to.

GREY PARLANE AND Co.

Rampart Row, 18th August 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Walmer Castle* WM. BOURCHEIR, Commander ; will sail in all November.

The *Malabar*, Captain H. B. BAX, H C. S. will sail about the 1st January.

These Ships are of the burthen of 700 tons, with spacious accomodations, in every way fitted up for the convenience and comfort of Passengers, and carry Surgeons.

For passage apply to SKINNER and Co. —Bombay, 16th August, 1837.

FOR LONDON—The well known fast sailing Ship *Boyne*, Capt. *George Richardson*, of 650 Tons, burthen, expressly fitted up for Passengers and has a Surgeon attached, expected to arrive first week in November, and will have a quick dispatch, plans of her spacious accommodations may be had on application to *D. and M. Pestonjee*.—Bombay, 18th August, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Palmira*, 693 Tons, *W. Loader*, Commander. Under engagement to sail between 15th and 20th September. Has excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For terms of freight and passage, apply to

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Rampart Row, 19th August, 1837.

This ship will call on the coast for passengers should sufficient inducement offer.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON.—The teak built Ship *Mermaid*, 600 tons, *Ingram Chapman*, Commander, will positively sail on 25th October and carries an experienced Surgeon.—Apply to Captain *Chapman* at the Office of Messrs. *William Nicol and Co.* —Rampart Row, 19th August, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing ship *Huddersfield*, 346 Tons, *Captain G. Hall* For Freight or passage apply to

GEORGE S. KING.

19th August. 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Brig Rapid*, Burthen 232 Tons, *T. J. Head* Commander, has accommodations for a few Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to *Messrs. Owen and Co.* Bombay, 19th August, 1837.

THE Committee of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India beg to intimate to Members, and to the public, the arrival of a box of the following seeds, *purchased by Mr. Waghorn in London, in the end of June*, and forwarded by "Euphrates."

Peas.	Celery.	Asparagus,
Cauliflower.	Cos Lettuce.	Cobea Scandens.
Brocoly.	Radish.	Lupins.
Savoy Cabbage.	Red Beet.	Mignionette.

Several other fresh seeds, by former arrivals, from London, Liverpool, and the Cape, are also for sale, at the Society's office.

J. LITTLE.—*Secretary.*

18th August, 1837.

CAPTAIN GRINDLAY has shipped by the *Childe Harold*, a small parcel of superior Sherry of the same quality as selected and shipped by him last year by the *Mermaid*, and consigned to Messrs. *Leckie, and Co.* For sale at Rs 18 per dozen in 6 dozen and 3 dozen cases.

Messrs. *Leckie, and Co.* will receive and register orders for the same quality of Wine to be supplied from future shipments, after the present stock is disposed of.—Bombay, 22d July, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, of *Lutufally Abdul Cader*, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Abdul Cader Habutbhoy*, also of Bombay Mahomedan, Merchant, the father of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 11th day of August, 1837.

MORGAN AND ARMITAGE,
Petitioner's Proctors.

મરનાર • લતફઅલી • અબદુલ • ફાદર • શ્રી મુમબઇવાલો • મુશલમાંન • રેફેવાશી • હતો • તેની • શરવે • માલ • મીલફતનુ • અખતીઆર નાંમુ • લેવા • શાકુ • શ્રી • મુંમબઇ • ની • જુડીફ્રેટર ની • શ્રુપરીમ • ફોરટમો • અબદુલ • ફાદર • હુલ તલાઇ • તેબી • શ્રી • મુમબઇનો • મુશલમાંન રેફેવાશીફે • તયા • એ • મરનારનો • બાપ • થાએ • તેને • અરજ • કીધીછે • જે • મફને • મલે_ એ • વાશતે • શરવે • લોફો • જેફોઇ • હુનાં • બાબ શતા • હોએ • તેનાં જોતે • જફેર • થાએ — તારી ખ ૧૧ મી • આગશટ ૧૮૩૭ *

મારફીન • તથા • આરમીતેજ
અરજ • ફરનારનો • વકીલ

NOTICE.—The Committees of the District Benevolent Society and of the Native Poor Asylum beg to inform the public that the funds of both these public Charities are nearly exhausted, and leaving the forth coming Reports (now in the press) to exhibit more fully the claims each has substantiated for general support, the followlng abstract of the last years operations may be appealed to as showing the extent to which their usefulness has been carried.

	Parsees	Church of Greek & Syrian Christians.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Mahometans.	Jews.	Hindoos of various Castes.	Total.
Permanently relieved...	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
Furnished with a home in the Dhurrumsalla.	0 0	0	19	0	15	0	80	114
Temporary relief.....	0 2	0	34	14	7	4	1	62
Sent to N. G. Hospital.	0 0	0	8	0	2	0	10	20
Sent to their homes..	0 0	0	16	0	9	0	30	55
Total Relieved..... ...	0 2	0	86	15	33	4	121	261
Rejected.....	0 0	1	39	2	11	3	8	64
Total cases Considered.	0 2	1	125	17	44	7	129	325

Inmates of the Native Poor Asylum of various Castes.

Mr. John Henderson, residing nearly opposite the Accountant Generals office in the Fort, bas been appointed collector for both these institutions, who will receive the contributions of the public and deposit the same with the Treasurers *Messrs. Remington and Co.* Mr. Henderson will likewise undertake the investigation of all cases of applicants for relief, under the direction of the Committee, to whom accordingly the Public are requested to refer them.—Bombay, 16th August 1837.

R. T. WEBB.—*Secretary.*

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application, to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No* .11, *Leadenhall street (next door to the India House)*, secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage ; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels ; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

TENNENT'S GLASGOW BEER.—On sale, at the Godowns of *Messrs. Skinner, and Co.*, just land ex Jamaica, this highly esteemed Beer, at 45 Rupees in Hhds. and 25 Rs in quarter casks, Bombay, 19th August, 1837.

MESSRS. D. and M. PESTONJEE have just received a small batch of Elliot's Beer, for sale Ex "Morley" at 40 Rupees per Hhd. Cash.—Bombay 19th August 1837.

THE Provisional Committee of the Bank of Bombay have the pleasure to announce to the Shareholders that since the publication of their last notice of the 14th ultimo they have, within the last few days, received two further Communications from Mr. *Ashburner*, of dates the 1st of June and 1st. July, detailing the measures he had pursued with a view to secure a confirmation of the Charter. He had had interviews with several parties to whom it appeared most probable that the question regarding the Charter would be referred, and, amongst others, with the President of the Board of Control ; the result of which the Committee view to be of a very satisfactory nature. They are assured also of the zealous Co-operations of many influential Persons who evince an earnest desire to promote the objects of the Establishment ; and who are warmly interested in the prosperity of India generally, and of the Presidency of Bombay in particular.

The Court of Directors still declined, as stated in the Committee's former publication, to come to a decision upon the qnestion until the reply of the Supreme Government to the reference made regarding the proposed Bank of India was received.

Copies of Mr. *Ashburner's* communications, as also a Letter from the Government of Bombay upon the subject of the Charter, are deposited at the Office of the Treasurers Messrs. *Dirom Carter and Co.* for the perusal of the Shareholders.—Bombay, 17th August 1837.

J. L. JOHNSON,—*Sec. to the Pro. Com.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned is authorized to give notice that at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, the tenth day of October next and the following days there will be exposed for sale by public auction, on the Sirkar Premises, at Alleppey, a variety of Articles as per the following list, viz :—

Light Pepper	about,	19 Candies.
Cinnamon	"	1¾ "
Cardamom Dust	"	3 "
Teak Timbers		223
" Planks		948
" Slabs		6000
" Tarsas and plank pieces		243
" Sheathing boards		3668
" Joists or Beams		1000

Also a few logs of Blackwood, Cedar, and Angel wood, &c. &c.

The above will be put up in convenient lots.

Purchasers will be expected to pay on the day of sale one-third of the amount of their respective lots, one-third three days after ; and the residue within twenty one days after the day of sale.

Payment to be made in Company Rupees or in Chuckroms at the rate of 28½ to the Rupee.

The lots to be at the risk of the purchasers on their being knocked down to them and not to be removed until paid for.

The whole to be taken away within forty days after the above date, in default of which they will be resold at the risk of the first purchasers, they paying any deficiency that may arise therefrom as well as all expenses that may be incurred in so doing, and not to receive any benefit should there be any.

Further conditions will be shewn on the day of sale.

JOHN MORPHEW.
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Gov.
Coml. Office Alleppey, 2d Aug. 1837.

કેહલ • શકી • ફરનારને • શતાફેજે • જાંણીતા • ફરે • જે • મંગલવારે • તારીખ ૧૦ મી • અફટોબર ફ્રુ વતા • મકીનાંનીએ • શવારનાં • ફલાફ ૧૦ નાં • તથા • તેને • બીજે • ચાલુ • દાફાડે • જાંફાં • શુધી • પુકુ • થાએ • તાંફાં • શુધી • જફેર • લીલાં કુ • ફરીને • શ્રી • આલપજાનાં • શરફારી • ઘેર મો • કેહલ • ફફેલી • ટીપ • પરમાંણે • શામાંન • વે ચશે • તેની • વીગત *

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THE OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY
TO THE
EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE,
No. 5 LEADENHALL STREET :
MESSRS. DODWELL AND MILES,

AN OFFICE, OR SUBSCRIPTION ROOM, of General Agency, for the purpose of granting assistance to OFFICERS in the HON'BLE, EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL and MILITARY SERVICE, is established at No. 5, Leadenhall Street,

The business of this Office is conducted by MR. EDWARD DODWELL, (late Chief Clerk in the Civil and Military Pay Department at the East India House), and by MR. JAMES S. MILES (late Assistant to MR. DODWELL in the above Department), who have quitted the Company's Service, agreeably to the plan of Reduction consequent on the altered circumstances of the Company.

MR. DODWELL having been thirty years, and MR. MILES twenty years, in the Office of the Auditor of India accounts, of the Hon. Company's Home Establishment, and thus became conversant with the rules and regulations of the Military and Civil Services, their Office (under the firm of DODWELL and MILES) will be found an easy medium through which annual Subscribers of one pound, may obtain accurate information on the following points.

1. The names of all CIVIL SERVANTS retired on the ANNUITY FUNDS from the three Presidencies, with the duties of admission thereto.
2. The names of the Civil Servants in the receipt of ABSENTEE ALLOWANCE
3. The names of OFFICERS on the OFF-RECKONING FUNDS at the three Presidencies, with those who stand next in Succession to the Off-Reckonings, with amount of PAST SHARES off-Reckonings in any one year, from the date of their first institution.
4. FURLOUGH PAY due to Officers, according to their Certificates received from India.
5. RETIRED PAY and CIVIL PENSION.
6. ALL CASUALTIES, whether Civil or Military, Promotions, Retirements, Removals, Posting to Regiments, and appointments, of Civil Stations in India.
7. REGULATIONS respecting the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Military Funds, without amount of Monthly Stoppages on account thereof.
8. REGULATIONS respecting FAMILY REMITTANCES and the annual amount allowed by each Officer, and to whom payable in England, according to the Rolls received from India.
9. DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE PROPERTY.
16. PASSAGES TO INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
11. BAGGAGE SHIPPED AND CLEARED.
12. ADDRESSES OF CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVANTS.

Messrs. DODWELL and MILES will assist through the forms of the Court, WRITERS CADETS and ASSISTANT SURGEONS, proceeding to India. They will also supply forms of application, and conduct any correspondence with the Court, connected with the interest, of the Company's Civil or Military Servants.

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane, to be vacated after the5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Beach, called, Back-bay.-Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee*, Esq. at his office the fort. 19th August, 1837.

AUCTION.—On Wednesday next the 23rd August Inst. at 11 A. M. Messrs. FRITH, and Co. will submit for sale by public Auction, at their Rooms, without reserve, the property of a gentleman proceeded to England. A valuable service of Silver Plate, consisting of Curry Dishes, Table, and dessert Forks, Soup Ladle, Gravy Spoons, Fish Knife, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Butter, and Milk Pots, Egg Frame, Bottle Stands and Labels, Salt Cellars, large and small size Salvers &c. Plated Ware, two pairs of double plated handsome Curry Dishes, with silver edges. Three pairs of Plated Bottle Stands, with rich silver edges, Soup Tureen, Bread Basket, Waiters, Liquor and Cruet Frames &c.

ALSO.—On the same day, 5 pair of very elegant double branch, plated Pillar Shades, with rich silver edges handsomely engraved Shades, and spare ones to match. These candlesticks are very handsome, all correspond, and are well adapted for the table of a regimental Mess Room. The advertizers will be happy to treat with purchasers for any of the above by private sale prior to the above date.—Nesbit Lane, 16th August, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Wednesday next the 23rd Instant, Messrs. FRITH, and Co. will submit for public Sale at their Rooms, commencing at 11 A. M., a variety of property, comprizing piece Goods, Grey Madapollams, Jacconets, and pieces of China flowered Silk, an Invoice of superior Fruits, Jams, and Jellies, just imported per *Morley* consisting of Raspberry, Strawberry, Purple Damson, Gooseberry, Blackcurrant, Green Gage, and Golden drop Plum Jams, Apple, and Orange Marmalade, Red and Black Currant Jelly, &c. &c. likewise a quantity of Gums, Leather Hides, 2air Guns in Cases, a Handsome set of Buggy Harness 2 Pair of elegant 5 light Girandoles, Books, an Invoice of Hams, and Bacon, a variety of Household Furniture &c. &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.—A second hand Phæton, and any other Carriages or Cattle that may offer. —Nesbit Lane, 16th August, 1837.

AUCTION.—On Thursday next the 24th instant, Messrs. FRITH AND Co. will sell by public auction on the premises, at their late house of business, by authority of the Common Assignee at 11 A. M. the office and household furniture the property of the resident partners in Bombay of the late firm of *Fergusson, Turner and Co.* Insolvents.

The office Furniture consists of Desks of different descriptions, Presses, Chairs, Writing Tables, a copying machine complete, a quantity of Stationery, Sundries &c.

The Household Furniture consists of a quantity of Plate and Plated Ware, Glass, a neat White and Brown Dinner Service, a do. do. Breakfast Service, Vase Lamps, Wall Shades, Breakfast, Dining and Card Tables, Couches, Chairs, Sundries, Cooking utensils &c,

AT 12 O'CLOCK.

About 60 dozen of Hodgsons Beer, and a few dozens of Brandy, Gin and different descriptions of Wine and

AT 1A. M.

Two Horses—The one a Buggy, the other a Saddle Horse. Nesbit Lane, 19th August, 1837.

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Published Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum, payable in advance.

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

WE have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We were by no means prepared for so much original matter and so much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It is extremely creditable to the editors, and peaks well for the zeal and intelligence of our medical brethrenas a body in our Indian empire, to whom this journal must be invaluable. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review.*

"It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London* "Filled with good original papers and judicious selections. We must part with him for the present once more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and nor wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Medical Garette.*

"A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which it emanates.—*tedical and Surgical Journal Boston.*

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas. Orders and payments will be received by Mr. MALVERY, Church Lane, Bombay.

ON SALE at the godowns of *Messrs. Higginson and Cardwell*, a few well finished Guns and Pistols.—Rampart Row 19th August 1837.

TO BE LET.—Two houses at Matoong a rent very moderate.

House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.

A house at Breach Candy. Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee.*

TO BE SOLD,—by public auction on Saturday, the 19th inst., at Custom-house Bunder, head.

1 Anchor,
1 Chain Cable about 56 fathoms,
5 Empty Water Casks Broke,
Old Rigging and Cordage,
Some broken spars, lying at the New Bunder, Belonging to the Brig Corsair.

અહેર•લીલાંકુ•કરીને•શનીશરવારને•દીને•તારીખ ૧૯ મી•ચાલતા•મહીનાંનીકિને•દીને•કોટમાંની•આડવીનાં•ડંકાનાંમાંથાં ઉપર•ફેડલ•કરેલો•શામાંન•વેચશે ❀

એક•લંગાર•તથા•એક•કુમાર•ની•શાંકલ આશરે ૫૬ પ્રેઆધંમ•લંાબી•તથા•પાંચ•ખાલી પાંણીનાં•પીપો•ભાગેલાં•તથા•જુની•રીગીન તથા•દોરડાંઓ•તથા•ઠોરાએક•ભાગેલા•જ શપારો•જેકાંઇ•નવા.બંદરમા•પડેલાછે•તે•ત થા•તે•શામાંન•બરીગ•કારશેરનોછે ❀

THE SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY FOR 1837.

A few Tickets and shares in the above Lottery warranted undrawn in the fifth day's Drawing—are to be had at *Byramjee Nesserwanjee Dantras'* at the office of *Messrs. Dirom Carter, and Co.* at the following prices.—

Whole Ticket at Rupees		165
Half ditto.....	" ..	83
Quarter ditto.. ..	" ..	42
One Eighth ditto..	" ..	21

Terms Cash.

The sixth day's drawing took place on Thursday the 10th Instant. Bombay, 18th August, 1837,

PISTOLS.—From *Thomas Jackson Mortimer*, 34, St. James' Street, London and warranted with his name on each as marked.

1 Pair best Duelling Pistols in Mahogany cases, with complete apparatus, detonating locks.....Rs 300
1 Do. best Cavalry Holster Pistols, complete, do. do..... " 250
1 Do. do. do. do. flint locks.... " 200
1 Do. do. flint locks Pocket Pistols..... " 90

Apply at the Office of *Messrs. Skinner and Co.* Dady's Buildings, 19th August, 1837.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.* the following wines per Slains Castle.

Gordon and Co's. Pale Sherry.....in 6 doz. Cases at Rs.	18	₱ doz.
Blackburns Madeira... " 3 " "	25	"
Aubriets Champagne.. " 3 " "	45	"
Tinto Madeira.....	20	"
Hock Marcobrumer, vin. 1825 in 3 doz. Cases	35	"
Hock Rudechumer " 1825 "	35	"
Pale Champagne Brandy in 3 dozen Cases	18	"

Also.

The following French Wines received ex Mexican.

Lafitte, Latour	Rs 12	₱ dozen in 1 doz. Cases
Leoville, Mouten, St. Julian, Barsac	Rs 10	" "

Brown and Pale Sherry in Hhds. Rs 320 ₱ Hhd
Do....." Quarter Casks 160 "

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Bhicajee Ruttonjee*, parsee of Bombay, inhabitant, has agreed to purchase from *Ardaseer Eduljee* and *Dinboye*, his wife, respectively parsees of Bombay inhabitants, a messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises, situated in Rampart Row, within the fort of Bombay, formerly the property of *Merwanjee Nowrojee Manochjee* and by a Deed of Gift, dated the 19th day of July 1822, given by him to his daughter the abovenamed Dinboye ; any person having claims on the said property is requested to make known the same at the office of *Mr. West* in the fort, within fourteen days from the date of this advertisement, after which no claim will be attended to or admitted.—Dated this 18th day of August, 1837.

ખબર•હીઆંથી•આપીએચજે—પારશી•જીખાજી•રટંનજી•શ્રી•મુમબઇનો•રેહેવા શીકે•એ•ધણીએ•અરદેશર•એદલજી•તથા તેની•ધણીઆણી•દીનબાઇ•એ•બંધો•શ્રી મુમબઇનાં•પારશીઓ•તથા•રેહેવાશીઓ છે•તેનાંની•પાશેથી•ધેર•એક•શ્રી•કોટમાં કોટેકોટ•આગલનુ•તે•અગાડુ•મેરવાંનજી• નવરોજી•માંણેકજીનુ•હતુ•તે•ધણીએ• પોતાની•છોકરી•એજ•દીનબાઇને•તારીખ ૧૯ મી•જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૨ ને•દીને•બખશીશ ખત•કરી•આપીછે—એ•કુપર•કરએક• લોક•અથવા•લેકોનો•કાંઇ•દાવો•પોચતો હોએતો•તેનાંઓને•જાંણ•કરેચજે•આએ• જાહેર•ખબર•છપાવેઆની•તેરીખથી•દીન

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૧૪ ની•મુદતમો•શ્રી•કોટમો•મીશતર•વે શટની•આકીશમો•અકરે•કરે—મુદતપછી કોઇનો•દાવો•કબુલ•કરશે•નહી—તારીખ ૧૮ મી•આગાશટ ૧૮૩૭ ❀

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Thucker Parpia Purdhan*, having purchased from *Sunwar Dhunjee, and Jooran Sunwar, Nacqua*, of Bombay Native Christian, all that Messuage Tenement or Dwelling house assessed under No. 337 situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay, near Chinch Bunder, or Sat Tar, on the Fazendary Ground, another piece or parcel Ground, Messuage, Tenement, or Dwelling House assessed under No. 267, and 268 situate at or near the Chinch Bunder, consisting of five apartments, any person or persons having any claim or demand by way of mortgage, or inheritble, right, are hereby requested to make known the same to Messrs. *Morgan*, and *Armitage* Attornies for the purchaser within 14 days from the date hereof or else they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 18th day of August, 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL

Bombay Castle, 10th August 1837.

No. 365.—By a resolution passed in the General Department, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Sullivan to the medical charge of the Subsidiary Jails in the Concan.

No. 366.—The following promotion is made :

10th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign J. G. J. Johnston to be Lieutenant, vice Marsh resigned.—Date of Rank 23rd February 1837.

No. 367.—The leave to the Neelgherries granted to Lieutenant W. C. Stather of the 1st Grendadier Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 30th January 1837, and extended on the 24th April last, on private affairs, is further prolonged until the end of October next on the same account,

No. 368.—The following promotions are made :

5th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) C. De B. Prescott to be Captain, and Ensign C. Mellersh to be Lieutenant, in succession to Keys transferred to the Invalid Establishment.—Date of Rank 31st July 1837.

No. 369.—The leave to Sea and eventually to the Neelgherries, granted to 2nd Lieutenant G. P. Baynes of the Regiment of Artillery, in Government General Order of the 5th December last, for the benefit of his health, is extended until the 1st of December next, to enable him to return to the Presidency.

No. 370.—2nd Lieutenant J. Hill, Assistant to the Inspecting Engineer Northern Division of the Army, is permitted to remain in the Deccan until the end of the present month, for the recovery of his health previous to proceeding to Guzerat.

No. 371.—The following promotion is made :

13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign P. E. Warburton to be Lieutenant, vice Williams deceased.—Date of Rank 18th July 1837.

Bombay Castle, 14th August 1837.

No. 372.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following description of that part of the limits to the Belgaum Cantonment, which comprises the Fort.

On the East, South and South West sides, the limits to be 200 yards from the countepscarp of the Ditch till they meet the roads leading up from thence to the extreme North East point of the Town of Belgaum, which will form the remaining limits.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMEET.

Bombay Castle, 10th August 1837.

No. 64.—The following appointment is made.

Midshipman S. H. Buckler to the Lieutenant, vice Poole deceased.—Date of Commission 10th June 1837.

Bombay Castle, 11th August 1837.

No. 65.—Captain G. Grant is allowed a furlough to Europe according to the Regulation.

Bombay Castle, 12th August 1837.

No. 66.—Lieutenant J. P. Sanders is allowed a furlough to Europe agreeable to the Regulation.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTENT.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Bombay Castle, 12th Agust 1837

Mr. Bourchier, the post master general, left the presidency for Poona on the 6th under the leave granted him on the 4th instant.

Bombay Castle, 15th August, 1837.

Mr. A. E. Campbell, returned to his duty in the civil service of this presidency, on the ship Morley, on the 11th instant with the permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Cvstle, 15th August, 1837.

With reference to the leave of absence granted to captain Outram, political agent in the Mahe Caunta, under date 30th June last, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit that officer to remain in the Deccan on urgent private affairs, until the 15th proximo, agreeably to the regulations.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
W H WATHEN—*Chief Secy.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle 11th August 1837.

Mr. J. G. Lumsden, assumed charge of the office of acting judge and session judge of Ahmedabad from Mr. E. Grant, on the 24th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 16th August, 1837.

Mr. A. Hornby, is allowed an extension of one month's leave of absence, to remain at the Presidency, for the benefit of his health, from the 7th instant.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCE.

Bombay Castle, 15th August, 1837.

Mr. B. Noton, assay master, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to the Deckan on sick certificate

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMDNT.

REVENUE.

Bombay, Cnstle, 15th August, 1837.

Mr. H. H. Glass, collector of Rutnagheerry, is allowed an extension, for eight months, of the leave of absence granted to him under date 23rd May last, to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, on private affairs.

The leave of absence, for fifteen days, granted to Mr. S. Mansfield, under date the 14th ultimo, has been cancelled, at that Gentlemans own request.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM

IMPORTED

From the 22d November 1836, to the 8th instant.....Chests	19,765
Ditto from the 9th to the 15th instant..... "	
Chests	19,765

EXPORTED.

From the 22d November 1836. to the 8th instant.....Chests	18,114½
Ditto from the 9th to the 15th instant.....	544
Chests	18,168½

Bombay, 16th August 1837. J. TAYLOR, *Opium Agent.*

NOTICE.

The Mail for dispatch by the Berenice Steamer, will be kept open till 4 P. M. on Monday next, the 21st instant.

Parties sending Letters, are requested to be punctual, as they cannot be received later than 4 P. M.

E. E. ELLIOT,—*Actg. Post Mr. Genl.*
Bombay Genl Post Office, 10th August 1837.

HIS LATE MAJESTY.

Bombay Castle, 27th August 1837.

1st. In consequence of the lamented death of His late Most Gracious Majesty King WILLIAM the Fourth, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct, that Mourning be worn by the Officers of His Majesty's, and the Honorable Company's Civil, Military, and Naval Services, belonging to the Presidency of Bombay.

2nd. The Mourning is to commence at Bombay on Sunday next, the 20th instant.

3rd. The Governor in Council requests, that a similar mark of respect may be observed on this most melancholy occasion by all other classes of British Subjects at this Presidency,

4th. Ordered, that the Flag, at the Flag Staff, be hoisted half-mast high, at sunrise, and that Minute Guns, corresponding with the age of His late Majesty, be fired on the Flag being hoisted ; that the same ceremony be observed by the Hon'ble Company's Vessels of War in the Harbour ; the Minute Guns being taken up, on the termination of those from the Garrison, and continued, under such arragements as the Superintendent of the Indian Navy may direct.

5th. The Flag to be hoisted half-staff high, and Minute Guns, corresponding with the age of His late Majesty, to be fired at every Station subordinate to this Government, on the receipt of these orders.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN,—*Chief Secretary.*

Bombay Castle, 18th August 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the Publication of the following Proclamation.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God, to call to His Mercy, our late Sovereign Lord King WILLIAM the Fourth, of Blessed and Glorious Memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and all other His Majesty's Dominions is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Princess VICTORIA, saving the Rights of any Issue of His late Majesty, King WILLIAM the Fourth, which may be born of His late Majesty's Consort ; we therefore, the Governor in Council of Bombay, assisted by the Honorable the Chief Justice, and Puisne Judge of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature, the Acting Archdeacon and the Clergy, the Principal Officers and other Inhabitants of the settlement, do now, hereby, with one voice and consent Tongue and Heart, publish and proclaim, that the High and Mighty Princess VICTORIA, is now by the death of our late Sovereign of happy Memory become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lady VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith and Supreme Lady of the Castle, Town and Island of Bombay, and its Dependencies, saving as aforesaid. To whom, saving as aforesaid, we do acknowledge all Faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Princess VICTORIA with long and happy years to reign over us.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

John Keane,	G. A. E. Campbell,
H. A. D. Compton, Chief Justice,	William Howard,
J. Farish,	E. E. Elliot,
S. Mariott,	R. W. Crawford,
James Taylor,	W. S. Grey,
E. M. Wood,	William Edmond,
A. S. LeMessurier,	A. Parlane,
G. L. Elliot,	Thomas Cardwell,
W. R. Morris,	Marcus Brownrigg,
W. H. Wathen,	D. Barr,
Andrew Farquharson,	E. H. Townsend,
Lewis Grant.	J. Williams.

DURPUN,—AUGUST. 18.

The *Goojratee*, newspapers mention that the firms of two Sowcars Thuckur Munjee Rewjee and Cursetjee Manockjee *Chinaee* have failed during the week. The debts against the former are stated to be Rs 150,000 and on the latter Rs 40,000. Thukur Munjee's establishment is reported to be of 42 years standing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA 1837.

Jovis, 15th die Junii, 1837.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

Sir C. Adam.	Mr. R. Gordon.
Mr. Bagshaw.	Sir J. Hobhouse, Bart.
Mr. D. Barclay.	Mr. Hutt.
Lord William Bentinck.	Mr. Mullins.
Mr. W. Crawford.	Mr. G. F. Young,
Sir James Graham, Bart.	

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, IN THE CHAIR.

The Right Hon. Sir *John Hobhouse*, Bart., a Member of the Committee, made the following Statement :

The first thing which was done to carry partially into effect the resolution in the Report of the Select Committee of 1834, was to give directions to the Admiraity to complete the monthly communication of packets in the Mediterranean, by sending a steam packet from Alexandria to Malta. That was in August 1834, almost immediately after the Committee had made their report ; Lord Ellenborough, when President of the India Board, carried this arrangement into complete effect on February 7th, 1835, and when the present India Board was formed, tha President of the Board extended the voyage of the Alexandria steamer by sending it on to Beyrout, and also to the mouths of the Orontes, in order to communicate with Colonel Chesney and the Euphrates expedition.

In order also to carry the same intentions of the Committee of 1834 into effect, the Court of Directors, in August 1834, sent a despatch to the Governor-General of India, desiring him to send the Hugh Lindsay steamer at stated periods to Suez. The Hugh Lindsay, in consequence of orders given by the Governor general of India, has since that period made four voyages to Suez. I hold a paper in my hand, which mentions at what period those voyages were made, and in what time despatches were consequently conveyed backwards and forwards between England and India.

I should mention also, that in order to co-operate with the Euphrates expedition, and to expedite as much as possible the transmissions of mails between India, and England, the Governor of Bombay, and subsequently the home authorities in England, established a dromedary post from Bagdad to Damascus, and from Damascus to Beyrout, on the coast of the Mediterranean.

The consequence of all these arrangements has been, that we have had the great satisfaction of forming a much more rapid communication with India than has ever been known since that great country has been in our possession; in confirmation of which fact, perhaps the Committee will permit me to read to them a despatch, dated on the 16th of September 1836, which the home authorities received from the government of Bombay; it is couched in these words: "We beg leave to offer to your honorable Court our congratulations on the rapidity with which your wishes have of late been conveyed to all parts of your Indian possession. The three last overland mails have brought despatches from London to Bombay, in 58. 45 and 64 days; and those intended for Calcutta have been forwarded in 10 days. We have witnessed the energetic impulse this early intelligence has given to the mercantile interest, and the unbounded satisfaction it has diffused throughout all classes of the community. It is, indeed, undeniable, that a quick interchange of information is of the first advantage in commerce, and in the conduct of all public business, while, it is equally true that the effect on the minds of those who serve the honourable Company long and faithfully in this distant land, is to deprive the painful feeling of separation from their homes and country of half its bitterness. We beg respectfully to press these reflections on the notice of your honourable Court, with your earnest prayer that you will ere long grant to India the much desired boon of frequent and regular communication with Europe, by the employment of a sufficient number of steam vessels for that purpose." This despatch, dated the 16th of September 1836, arrived here in the early part of this year.

Whilst the home authorities were thus attempting to carry into effect the resolutions of the Committee of 1834, they were at the same time engaged, but more particularly the India Board, to whom that duty was confided by Parliament, in carrying on the Euphrates expedition, to which I need not allude more specifically because the terms on which this Committee is assembled, do not admit of any precise inquiry into that enterprize; but I ought to state, that one of the reasons why more decisive measures were not taken by the home authorities towards carrying into effect other portions of the resolutions of the Committee of 1834, was, that we considered that so long as the result of the Euphrates expedition was doubtful, and as the Euphrates expedition had been considered the first object to which the Government ought to apply itself, that we should not be justified in taking any decisive steps before we had seen the result of that experiment.

In the meantime, however, a company was formed for the purpose of steam communication with India. The President of the India Board had various communication with gentlemen representing that company; he saw them two or three times at the India Board. He had a correspondence with Major Head, who was then the provisional chairman of that company; also with Mr. Hutt, the Member for Hull, who was the permanent chairman of that company, and in consequense of communications with those parties, he at last called upon that company to give to His Majesty's Government, that is to say, to the India Board, a precise proposal with respect to the terms they could offer to the King's Government and to the India Company for a regular communication with India by steam boats.

Considerable delay occurred; the President of the India Board found it extremely difficult to get any positive and precise information from the gentlemen to whom I have alluded. At last, however, a report was sent to the India Board, the title of which was this: "The Report of the Committee for promoting Steam Navigation with India." I hold that paper in my hand, and, if the Committee please, I will put it in, because it contains what, after the deliberation of many months, was thought by very competent persons to be the best offer that the parties concerned could afford to make,—[*The same was delivered in, vide Appendix* (A)].—Upon receiving this report, and giving to it every attention in his power, the President of the India Board communicated with three departments upon the subject; he sent a copy of this report to the Treaury; he sent another copy to the Admiralty, and he sent another copy to the Court of Directors, and at the same time he communicated personally with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and recommended that the report should be, by the Admiralty or by the Lords of the Treasury, communicated to the Postmaster-General. This took place on the 7th of last December.

After some delay, a report was handed to the India Board by the Lords of the Treasury, prepared under the orders of Lord Lichfield, the Postmaster-general, by Colonel Maberly. I hold that report in my hand, and, if the Committee please, will put it in, together with the enclosures, of which I will only read the titles, to convey to the Committee a notion of their import. The first enclosure is "An account of the Postage of Letters passing through Falmouth by the Mediterranean Packet." The next is, "A return of the Number and Amount of Letters and Newspapers received by private Ships from the Island of Ceylon, and the three Presidencies of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, in the three years ending 5th October 1834, 1835 and 1836." A Return of the Number and Amount of Letters and Newspapers sent by private Ships to the Island of Ceylon, and the three Presidencies of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, in the three years ending 5th October 1834, 1835 and 1836." "A Return of the Number of Bags and Boxes of Despatches sent to and from Ceylon, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, by private Ships, in the three years ending 5th October 1834, 1835 and 1836." "A Statement of the Number and Amount of Letters landed at the Ports in Ireland from the Presidencies in India; viz Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Ceylon, for one year ended 5th January 1837." [*The Papers were delivered in, vide Appendix.*] The general result of Colonel Maberley's examination of the offer that was made by the company to which I have alluded was, that it would be highly unadvisable for the India Company, or for the King's Government, or for the Post-office, to accept the offer made by this company.

A similarly unfavourable, but not a detailed report, merely an opinion, was sent to the President of the India Board by the Lords of Admiralty.

An equally unfavourable, and decisive answer was sent to the President of the India Board by the Court of Directors.

In consequence, therefore, of those unfavourable reports, the President of the India Board thought it then his duty to communicate directly with the Court of Directors his own view upon the subject. The Court of Directors, through their secretary, Mr. Melville, addressed to Mr. Gordon, the secretary of the India Board, a letter, which I hold in my hand, and which I should wish to put in, dated the 1st of February 1837:

"Sir,—I have laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company your letter, dated the 7th December last, requesting that the Board of Commissioners may be furnished with the Court's observations on the plan and proposal contained in a report, of which you inclose a copy, for the formation of a company to undertake the establishment of steam communication with India.

"In reply, I am commanded to state, that the Court, having maturely considered the subject, are of opinion, that in order to insure the efficiency and permanency of steam communication with India, it should be established and maintained by His Majesty's Government and the East India Company; and that on this ground, independently of the objections to conferring upon the projected company the right of levying postage, the proposition submitted in the report cannot be entertained; but while such is their opinion upon that proposition, they desire distinctly to state their readiness to concur in the establishment of monthly steam communication with India by the way of the Red Sea, upon the principle which was recommened by the Committee of the House of Commons in 1834, and to which they have on former occasions referred, viz. an equal division of the expense between His Majesty's Government and the East India Company.

"The Court submit, that the expense, to be thus divided, should be the charge which might be actually incurred for the object to be effected, and as His Majesty's Government have already a packet establishment for other purposes between Falmouth and Malta, the conveyance of the India mails to and from Malta would not be attended with any charge to His Majesty's Government. The expense of the necessary establishment beyond that place is, therefore, all that would be incurred on account of India, and consequently, all which the East India Company should be called upon to share

"The Court being, however, anxious that the settlement of this question should be no longer delayed, are willing, as His Majesty's Government have extended the packet communication from Malta to Alexandria, to waive the claim which India might possess to a share in the postage which in such case would be received by His Majesty's Government in and from Bombay, instead of as at present, to and from Alexandria.

"Should His Majesty's Government consent to this principle as a basis for future proceedings, the court would be prepared to enter upon the necessary arrangements, in framing which it appears to them to be requisite that His Majesty's Government should issue such directions with respect to the mail from Alexandria and Malta for this country, as would obviate the inconvenience which has already resulted from the departure of the packet from Alexandria before the arrival there of the mail from India. (signed) "*L. Melleville.*"

This is the letter to which I have before alluded, and which contained the first direct proposal made by the Court of Directors to the President of the India Board in writing. This letter was received on the 2d of February, and on the 3d of February the President of the India Board wrote to the Chancellor of the Exchequer a letter which I will take the liberty of reading;

"Sir;—I have the honour to transmit to you, for your consideration, a copy of a letter which this Board has received from the Court of East India Directors, relative to a speedy and regular communication between this country and India, by way of Malta, Alexandria and the Red Sea. My understanding of the proposal herein made to His Majesty's Government is, that the Court think they ought to pay no part of the expense of conveyance from England to Alexandria, but they are willing to divide, in equal shares, the expense to be incurred by transmitting the monthly mails between Alexandria and Bombay.

"They are willing, it appears, in consideration of such arrangement, to leave to the Government the whole profit to be derived from the postage of letters by this route, both to and from India.

"I cannot help thinking that the proposal thus made by the Court of Directors is exceedingly fair, and I should hope that the additional outlay might, in no very protracted an interval, be provided for by the postage, which the Court propose to abandon for the advantage of the public revenue. Begging your early attention to this very important subject,

"To the Right Honourable "I have, &c.
Tha Chancellor of the Exchequer,"
(signed) "*John Hobhouse.*"

The President of the India Board did not receive any precise answer to this communication of the 3d of February until the 9th of March. The answer that was receive at the India Board was as follows:

"Sir,—With reference to Sir John Hobhouse's letter dated 3d ultimo, enclosing copy of one from the East India Company, relative to a speedy and regular communication with India, by the way of Malta, Alexandria and the Red Sea, I am commanded by the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to state to you, for the information of His Majesty's Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that my Lords concur with the President of the Board of Control in thinking that a speedy and certain communication with India is a matter of so much importance to the whole of the King's subjects, that is is fitting to assist in its attainment by some contribution from the public resources; and their Lordships are, therfore, willing to admit the principle stated in the correspondence before them, but they will require more precise and definite information before they can lay the case before Parliament; and, with this view, I am to request that you will move the Commissioners for the Affairs of India to put the proper authorities in communication with the Post office department, in order that a more clear and precise plan and estimate may be submitted to this Board." I beg to direct the attention of the Committee to this last paragraph of the letter: "Their Lordships, of course, assume that the question reserved for their consideration will, embrace the communication, by steam, with the three presidencies.

"To Robert Gordon, Esq." (signed) "*F. Baring.*"

On receiving this letter on the 9th of March, the President of the India Board wrote on the 10th to the Chairman and Deputy chairman of the Court of Directors a letter, which I will also take the liberty to read to the Committee:

"Gentlemen,—I have the honour to enclose for your perusal a copy of a letter addressed to this Board by the Lords of the Treasury, in reference to the proposal made by the Court of Directors for establishing a regular and speedy communication to and from India:

"You will perceive that their Lordships request the Commissioners for the Affairs of India and the Court of Directors, to communicate with the Post-office, in order to obtain an estimate of the probable expenses which may be incurred by the establishment of a line of packets for the required monthly conveyance of the Indian mails, either by the Red Sea or by the Persian Gulf; and I would thank you to inform me what officer of the India House it may be your wish to appoint for the performance of this duty. I have also to direct your attention to the concluding paragraph of their Lordship's letter, and to state that I entirely concur in the view therein expressed, as I am convinced that any plan which does not embrace a communication by steam packets, with Madras and Calcutta, as well as with Bombay, will entirely fail to give public satisfaction, and to fulfil the just expectations of the people, both of England and India.

"To the Chairman, &c." (signed) "*John Hobhouse.*"

That letter was sent on the 10th of March.

On the 30th of March an answer, as follows, was addressed by the chairman to the president:

"Sir,—I have had the the honour to receive, and to lay before the Court of Directors of the East India Company, your letter, dated the 10th instant, with its enclosure; and I am requested to express the satisfaction of the Court at finding that their proposal, as submitted in the letter from the deputy chairman and myself, dated the 1st ultimo, for establishing a communication from Alexandria to Bombay, by way of the Red Sea, at the joint expense, in equal shares, of His Majesty's Government and the Company, His Majesty's Government being entitled to all the postage to and from that presidency, upon letters sent by that route, is acceptable to the Lords of the Treasury. The Court are aware, that it will be necessary to promote, by every possible means, facility and quickness of communication between Bombay and Calcutta, and Madras; and they have observed, by recent intelligence, that the Government of India has adopted arrangements for the acceleration of the Dawk, by which packets may be conveyed from Bombay to Calcutta, in from eight to ten days, and to Madras in about seven days, and which the Court consider to be a much more rapid and certain, and unquestionably more economical mode of communication than a steam conveyance. The Court submit that the question, either of altering the India station for the steam-packets, or of establishing a branch communication by steam between Bombay and the other presidencies, should be reserved for consideration, after trial has been fairly made of the plan suggested in their former letter; but they are prepared to authorize the Bombay government, in the event of the difficulties on the line of the Red Sea in the months of June, July, August and September, being found insuperable, to take such measures, pending the determination of the home authorities upon the subject, for forwarding the packets to or from Bombay by the Persian gulf,, as may insure a regular monthly communication. In reference to the desire expressed by the Lords of the Treasury, that the proper authorities should be put in communication with the Post-office Department, in view to a more clear and precise plan being submitted to their Lordships, the Court request me to state that they will instruct their secretary, who is also their financial officer, to confer with any officer who may be named by His Majesty's Government for the purpose of preparing an estimate of the expense, or of collecting any further information that may be thought necessary.

(Signed) "*James Carnac.*"
"Right Hon. Sir John Hobhouse,
&c. &c."

On receiving this letter on the 30th of March the President naturally entertained some doubts as to the course which it would be proper to pursue. He had several oral communications with the representatives of the Court of Directors, and from then was given to understand that an effort upon his part to insist at once upon the larger plan being carried into effect would most probably fail, and that by so insisting on an extended plan was more than probable that no immediate step would be taken towards a steam communication with India, or towards any first experiment of importance. The President considered that by consenting to the modified plan he was in effect conforming to one of the alternatives that was proposed in the 5th resolution of the Committee of 1834 that resolution was as follows, "Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee that it be left to his Majesty's Government, in conjunction with the East India Company, to consider whether the communication should be in the first instance from Bombay or from Calcutta, or according to the combined view suggested by the Bengal steam committee." The Committee will perceive that in acceding to the modified proposal of the Court of Directors the President was adopting one of the plans recommended in this resolution. The President thought himself justified in postponing the larger scheme, and he accordingly wrote a letter, on the 3d April, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the following terms:

"Sir;—I beg to transmit to you a copy of a letter received at this Board from the chairman of the East India Company relative to the speedy and regular conveyance of mails between England and India, and I have to remark, that although my own views of the question would induce me to prefer an immediate arrangement for communicating not only with Bombay but with Madras and Calcutta by monthly steam packets, yet, in order to prevent delay in the commencement of so useful an enterprise, I consider it to be advisable to close with the proposal now made by the Court of Directors. I would therefore thank you to inform me (in case the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury should coincide with me in the above opinion) with what officer of the Post-office department you would wish the secretary of the India Company to be placed in communication, in order to make requisite arrangements for carrying into effect the proposed plan.

"have &c.
(Signed) *J. Hobhouse.*"
"Right Honourable
"The Chancellor of the Exchequer.
&c. &c. &c.

To that letter, dated the 3d of April, no positive answer was received until the 17th of April, but in the meantime the President had various communications, partly by letter, partly verbal, with all the departments' the Admiralty, the Treasury, and also with the Court of Directors. On the 17th of April, Mr. Gordon received from Mr. Francis Baring this letter:

"Sir;—With reference to a letter from Sir John Hobhouse of the 3d instant, inclosing one from the chairman of the East India Company, relative to the conveyance of mails between England and India, I have it in command from the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that my Lords consider that the East India Company should be put into communication with the postmaster-general and the Lords of the Admiralty on the above subject, and they will make the necessary communication with those departments accordingly.

"I am, &c..
"*F. Baring.*"

To Robert Gordon, Esq.

This letter was considered to be an acquiescence in the proposal, and accordingly the Court of Directors were requested to communicate with the Post-office, and to frame an estimate of the expense to be incurred by a monthly communication between Bombay and Suez, by four steamers of 200-horse power each. The estimate was framed and sent to the India Board, and I have been informed that the Post-office department entirely concur in the correctness of it; I hold that document in my hand.

Cost of one steamer complete, 30,000l

		£
Interest on capital sunk, at 4 per cent. per annum..	£1,200	
Insurance on capital sunk, at 5 per cent. per annum.	1,500	
Annual deterioration by wear and tear, reckoning duration of hull at 15 years, say 6⅔ per cent. on 17,000l.....	£ 1,147	
Duration of engines at 10 years, and boilers (copper) at eight years, or for the remainder of the cost 13,000l., say nine per cent....1,170	2,317	
Annual repairs, say 5 per cent.....	1,500	
		6,517
Establishment and victualling.....		5,000
Coals, assuming three voyages per annum from Bombay to Suez, each voyage to occupy 40 days in steaming, and the consumption of coals to be 18 tons a day: in this view the quantity required will be tons.....	2,160	
Allow for wastage, &c. about 20 per cent....	440	
	2,600	
Expense of one-fourth of that quantity at Bombay, viz. 650 tons at 45 s. per ton.....	1,462	
Expense of three-fourths in the Red Sea, viz. 1,950 at 80 s. per ton.....	7,800	
Expense of transhipping coals, &c.....	1,221	
		10,483
		22,000
Or for four steamers per annum.....		£ 88,000

The following note is appended to the estimate: "In the foregoing view, it is assumed that the steamers are to be constructed at Bombay, where timber and other materials are stated to be reduced 50 per cent. compared with the prices of the year 1829, when the Hugh Lindsay was built;

That the hull, &c. will cost.....	£. 17,000
And the engines, copper boilers and machinery.....	13,000
	£.30,000

"It is also assumed that the value of the old copper boilers and other worn-out stores, will cover the freight of new engines &c. out to Bombay." I beg leave to put this estimate in which, as far as I understand, is considered to be rather over than what the cost is likely to be.

Sir John Barrow was also requested to give an estimate of the expense of one steam-boat in the Mediterranean; he transmitted this paper:

"Spitfire, 553 tons, and engines of 70-horse power each.

	£.	s.	d.
Wages..	1,602	16	8
Victuals, including extra allowance of spirits while the steam is up.. ...	688	4	"
Coals for 12 trips, reckoning the time of steaming each trip to be 20 days, calculating that the consumption is at the rate of one ton in two hours, and at the last contract price for coals delivered at Malta and Alexandria...	4,624	"	"
Total (exclusive of repairs).....£.6,914		"	"

"This calculation," Sir John Barrow says, "is made for one steamer going each month for one whole year, from Malta to Alexandria, Alexandria to Beyrout, Beyrout to Scandaroon, returning to Alexandria, and from Alexandria to Malta."

Upon receiving these estimates, the President communicated the result to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and personally had several conversations with him upon the subject; the result of which was, that he sent to the President a private letter, stating his consent, and that the Lords of the Treasury might be considered as acquiescing in the arrangement.

The President communicated this to the Court of Directors, *and on the 2d of June the following despatch* was sent out to the Governor-General of India in council, I read this despatch, because it in fact tells what has been done, very shortly, and gives the necessary orders to the authorities in India:

"1. We have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that we have concluded an arrangement with His Majesty's Government for the establishment of a monthly steam communication between Great Britain and India, by way of the Red Sea; 2. His Majesty's Government undertake the transmission of the monthly mails between Great Britain and Alexandria, at the sole charge of the public; aad we have undertaken the transmission of these mails between Alexandria and Bombay, upon condition that one-half of the expense which we may incur in the purchase, equipment, maintenance and navigation of steam vessels (including the value of any which we may already possess, and which may be applied to this purpose), or on any other account for the service, shall be repaid to us in London, at the termination of each year, we consenting to relinquish to His Majesty's Government the whole of the postage between London and Bombay; 3. It is our desire that this arrangement take effect forthwith, and with that view we shall direct the government of Bombay to send the Hugh Lindsay to Mocha for the purpose of her being regularly employed in conveying the mails beween that place and Suez, and to dispatch the Atalanta and Berenice on alternate months to Mocha; 4. We are aware that a fourth steamer will ultimately be necessary and we shall adopt measures for providing one; 5. We shall immediately contract for the purchase of a large quantity of coals for consignment to Bombay and Mocha respectively; 6. A portion of those sent to to Mocha may if necessary, be ultimately conveyed to Suez but we intended to try the plan of supplying that place with coals, via Alexandria."

This despatch has been sent to the Governor-general of India. A few days before it was determined to send out that despatch, it was thought proper to take into consideration a plan that had been suggested before to the India Board, for the transmission of the Government mails across France to Marseilles, by which plan it was concluded, upon premises which I believe are correct, that a saving, as the Committee have heard from the witness, Mr. Waghorn of from four to six days, and perhaps a little more, might be made in the time employed on the whole conveyance.

The President communicated on this subject with the Foreign Office, submitting to Lord Palmerston certain papers drawn up by a gentleman very capable of judging on the subject, who had been for many years a resident at Malta, Mr. Calvert. Lord Palmerston favoured the President with his views on the subject, concurring generally in the expediency of such an arrangement, and consenting that either a Government messenger, or some person empowered to take the India mail, shall, once a month, that is to say, on the 6th of every month, leave England for Marseilles. I should state, at the same time, that his Lordship thinks it possible there may be some difficulties with respect to a general Indian mail in sealed bags traversing France, but that he is far from thinking that those difficulties may not be finally removed. I hold in my hand a table showing the organization of the packet service, and the postage of letters so transmitted by the French steamers in the Mediterranean, and the rate of passage per head; it is a translation from a French official document, and perhaps it might be useful for the information of the Committee.] *The same was delivered in, vide Appendix*].

Having mentioned that the Court of Directors had during the interval to which I have alluded, built and sent out two steamers, perhaps it may be as well that I should put in a statement of the size, the horse-power; guns, &c.. of the two company's steamers. Atalanta and Berenice. [*The same was delivered in, vide Appendix*]. It will be some satisfaction to the Committee to know that these two steamers seem likely to answer their objects. The Berenice, in coming up channel, which she did on her way from Scotland, proceeded at the rate of eight knots an hour in the face of a strong breeze almost the whole of the way. And the Atalanta ran from Fernando Po to the Cape of Good Hope, which is 2,200 miles, in 13 days, without having her copper looked to.

These vessels are now gone out, and, in order to make some experiments of the larger plan of communication with the three presidencies by steam, the Governor-general has been instructed, not by a public despatch, but he has been recommended, to send one of the steamers, either the Atalanta or the Berenice, round from Calcutta to Madras, thence to Ceylon, and thence to Socotra and up the Red Sea to Suez; so that, at least by one trial, we may be able to ascertain practically what objections their may be to that route.

I think that I have detailed to the Committee pretty much what has been done by His Majesty's Government and by the Court of Directors, and I have only to say, in conclusion, that I consider that both the

Court of Directors and the King's Government were justified in making the first experiment to Bombay. I need not tell the gentlemen of the Committee, many of whom are so well acquainted with the subject, that it is of great importance there should be a communication even with Bombay; for I totally dissent from what was said by Mr. Waghorn, that he considered that result as "worse than nothing." I need not inform the Committee, that for what may be called Government purposes, viz. communications between the Home and the Local Authorities, this scheme answers every object. The communication is as rapid from Bombay to Agra, as it is from Calcutta to Agra; and with reference to the important frontier of the Indus and Sutlege, I have heard that a steam-boat might communicate even with Lodhiana, by an 18 days' passage from Bombay. In fact, to say we have done nothing by establishing this communication with Bombay, is rather the opinion of a partizan than of an impartial observe.

Let me remark, alo, in reference to what was stated by Mr. Waghorn, that his services had been overlooked by His Majesty's Government, that the present Board of Admiralty have declined to promote him to a lieutenancy, in consequence of certain rules of service which had induced two former Boards of Admiralty to come to the same conclusion. At the same time, the King's Government have, in conjunction with the Court of Directors, shown every disposition to acknowledge the merits of Mr. Waghorn. The Court of Directors have, in the first place, given him a sum of money for his past exertions, and they have, in conjunction with the India Board, now given him the appointment of deputy-agent and superintendent of the India mails in Egypt; and, in compliance with his own request, they have moreover advanced to him one year's salary.

I forgot to refer to that subject which the noble Chairman called to our notice previously to my beginning to give my evidence. I allude to the Bombay marine. The Committee are aware that for some time an opinion has been entertained that the Indian navy should be placed under the command, or merged, in fact, in the command of the King's officer in those seas. Such a proposal has been made more than once, but it has hitherto not yet been carried into effect. Since, however, the question of steam navigation has been more particularly brought before the attention of the Indian and the Home authorities. a suggestion has been made that perhaps instead of annihilating the Bombay marine althogether, it might be advisable to convert that naval force into a steam flotilla. Indeed when it was thought fitting to send out the Atalanta and Berenice steamers to India, it was resolved by the Home authorities that at the same time a reduction should take place in Bombay marine so as partially at least to cover the expense of those two steam vessels; and this substitution has been, and I think very justly, considered as something like the first step towards effecting the object to which I have alluded. Any gentleman who looks at the Indian register will see what the force of the Bombay marine is, and it will there appear that by converting that force into a steam flotilla, it will be very possible, and indeed very easy, to obtain all the objects which we sought for by a more extended plan of communicating with the three presidencies by means of steam.

I should state, that although there is no formal proposal now made from the Court of Directors to the India Board, and no positive plan for carrying into effect this object, yet I have good reason to believe, that such a scheme is at this moment entertained by a certain portion of the Court of Directors; and that it is more than probable that in a very short time that proposal will be introduced in a formal manner to the Court itself, and afterwards of course, if it receives the assent of the Court, will be laid before the India Board. I should wish to be understood as saying this only with reference to that portion of the Court of Directors with whom I am in official and weekly communication' but I repeat that it is my hope and conviction that this proposal will finally receive the consent of the Court, and that within no long time the Home authorities will be able to communicate to the public and to the Indian Governmen that it has been altogether decided upon.

[Adjourned till Tuesday next, at Two o'clock.

Sir J. HOBHOUSE BART.

15th June, 1337.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—19TH AUGUST, 1837.

		MOR.	EVE.
Saturday		1 54	2 14
Sunday		2 33	2 14
Monday		3 9	3 28
Tuesday		3 9	3 28
Wednesday	☾	3 49	4 11
Thursday		4 36	5 8
Friday		5 48	6 32

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	Agents	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Tougc. where
Hero of Malown	Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co.	20th Instant	Colombo	Tellicherry
Rajusthan	Do. William Nicol and Co.	2nd Sept. ditto.	China	
Cassair	Do.	ditto. 22dn ditto	Singapoor	
Hyndroose	Do. Aga M. Rayim and Co.	25th ditto	Calcutta	
Palmira	Do. McGregor Brownrig & Co.	20th September	London.	
Rapid	Do. Owen and Co.	All August	Liverpool.	
Lady East	Do. Dirom Carter and Co.	Do.	Ditto.	
Hoddersfield	G. S. King Esq.	Do.	Ditto.	
Colombia	Do. Gisborne Menzies and Co.	Do.	London	
John Stamp	Do. Edmond Bibby and Co.	Do.	Liverpool.	
Madras	Do.	ditto. In September	London	

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL
Six per cent Remittable Loan		
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, a 1st class	107	106¾
Second five per cent Loan	109 @	111½
Third five per cent Loan	111½	111¼
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	107½	106
Bills on Madras, 30 days	100½	100
Bills on England at 30 days sight	1 | 9¼	1 | 9
Ditto at 6 month's sight	1 | 11	1 | 11
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100	222½	222
Sovereigns each	10 14	10¼

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Assist. Surg. W. Hardy, from England.
Capt. Trevelyan, 2d Cavalry, from Sholapoor.
Assist. Surgn. P. R. Williams Indian Nav, from Suez and Mocha.
Cadet W. J. Hunter, Cavalry from England.
Cadet W. Hastings Infantry, from Do.
Assist. Surgn. A, Durham, from Mangalore.
Capt. A. Campbell, 7th Madras Cavalry, from England.

DEPARTURES.

Assist. Surg. Williams, to Tanah.
Capt. Scott, 4th Cavalry, to Poonah.
Lieut. Ayrton, Artillery, to Do.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Augt. 14.—Ship Isabel, John Jones, Master from Liverpool, 21st April, 1887.

Do. 15.—Barque Ternate, Thos. Stuart, Master from China left China 3d May, Singapoor 26th June, Anjier 13th July.

Do. 16.—The East India Company's Brig of War Euphrates, T. E. Rogers. Esq. Commr. from Suez 24th July 1837, Jedda 30th Do, Mocha 3d August.

Passenger.—Dr. Hardy, Bombay Establishment J. P. Watson Esq. C. G. Mellevan Esq. of Calcutta.

Aug. 17.—The East India Company's Sloop of War Amherst, John Sawyer, Esq. Captain, from Madras 2d July 1837.

Passenger—Lieut. R. Beebee of H. M. 6th Foot 1 Serjeaut, and 17 Privates.

Do Do.—Ship Susan, John Young Master from Rio de Janeiro 24th June.

Do. Do.—Ship Mermaid, H. Chapman Master from London, left her Port on the 4th May, Falmouth, Port Louis 1st August.

Passengers.—Cadet Mr Hunter Cadet Mr. Hastings Mr. and Mrs. Cox Revd. Mr. Layard Mrs. Layard with servant, 2 Children, Miss Baynes, Miss H. Baynes Miss Lindsay Captain Campbell.

DEPARTURES.

Augt. 15.—Barque Tweed. R. Lawson Master to China.

Do. Do.—Barque Minerva, Geo. Brown Master to Calcutta.

Do. Do.—Ship Earl of Clare. James Scott Master to Chiua.

Passenger.—Master J. Scott, Vecente Agostinho Brandas, 16 convicts.

Do. 15.—Ship Edinburgh, D. Marshall Mr. to China.

Passenger.—Capt. J. Hine. George Coles, Esq.

Do. 16.—Ship Ernaad Thomas Hill, Master to Calcutta.

Passenger.—6 Parsees, 5 Servants, 4 Armenian's 6 Children, 2 Jew's.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Margaret, Cutter Nurbudda, Schooner Shannon, Surveying Brig, Palinurus, Sloop of war Elphinstone, Brig of War Euphrates, and Sloop of War Amherst.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, Berenice.

FREE TRADERS'—Columbia, Rapid, Blake, Madras, Huddersfield, Lady East, Logan, Col Newall, Hero of Malown, Tory, Palmira, Sarah, Ambassador, Morley, Isabel, and Mermaid.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Julia, Mahadimbu Shaw, Dowlut Savoy, Discovery Francis Warden, Futtay Salam, Sir Charles Malcolm. Eliza, Soobrow, Lady Grant, Hydroos, Ternate, and Susan.

ARAB SHIP.—Tauze. and Nussarathshaw.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S.—Barque Mecca, Piemontese.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY 19th AUGUST, 1837.

It has been arranged that the Berenice Steamer will not leave the Harbour until Monday afternoon. The Post office packets will be closed at 4 P, M, precisely.

The H. C's. armed vessels in the harbour fired minute guns yesterday morning, in consequence of His late Majesty's decease, and all the Shipping had their Union Jacks half mast high.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria will be proclaimed this afternoon at half past 4 on the Esplanade. We insert the proclamation published in a *Gorernment Gazette extraordinary* announcing the accession of her Gracious Majesty.

We give to-day further extracts from the English papers relating to the demise of His late Majesty, and the Parliamentary proceedings consequent upon that event. Although His late Majesty appears to have suffered extremely during the illness which preceded his dissolution, we have still much satisfaction at hearing his end was so composed and tranquil, that it could hardly be ascertained at what precise moment the spirit quitted this mortal stage, for another and, we fervently hope, a better and more glorious existence. How different, the peace and quiet of the slumber during which his spirit fled, to the harrassed state of his feelings, whilst braving and struggling through the great political convulsion, to which his kingdom has been exposed ever since its thorny Crown first encircled his temples! Scarcely any monarch, during so short a tenure of his Crown, during so brief a weilding of the Imperial sceptre, has had more to contend with, than the British Monarch upon whose career the tomb has so lately closed. In addition to the galling weight of state affairs, to the extreme violence and exasperation of party, to threatened revolution, and to changes as sudden and great as any political convulsion to which England has ever been exposed, we fear that His late Majesty, in addition to all these grave troubles, had also much domestic uneasiness to contend with, springing from the conduct of some members of his family.—Fierce and boisterous as has been the political struggle which our late excellent Sovereign had to witness, and much as his mind and faculties must have been harrassed, by the dangers and difficulties which beset the state, and the lowering aspect of our political horizon during the greater part of his reign; we think, on quitting this frail existence, he may take with him the consolation that the aspect of affairs is brighter, and that at no very distant date the storm, to which England has been exposed, will be weathered by the prudence, the moderation, the justice and the sound judgment of the British people. Like his own last sickness its first paroxysms were violent and ungovernable, but at length as to his throbbing temple there supervened a sweet repose, the gentle slumber of a tranquil mind and approving conscience, so may we fondly hope that the political war, which has so long threatened the prosperity of our country, will be lulled into a state of calm and quiescence as soft and tranquillizing as that which steeped the last moments of our expiring Monarch.

The letter of our Correspondent at Alexandria informs us, that from a Circular, issued from the French Consulate on the 4th of July it would seem that the postage of all correspondence between Egypt and England, India of course included, passing through the medium of the French line of Steam packets, will be settled in England, by virtue of an understanding between the Post Offices of the two countries. The inconvenience that was apprehended from this source will thus be completely obviated. Steam Communication therefore as is to be gathered from this announcement, coupled as it is with the intention of the French Government to let the steamers themselves be considered as Quarantine establishments, is progressing at a rate exceeding even our most sanguine expectations We should be sorry if the disposition which has thus been evinced by our Gallic neighbours, to co-operate with us on the subject of steam intercourse, should not receive a well merited recompence in the lucrativeness of the undertaking.

Lord Palmerston stated in the House of Commons on the 2d of June that the communications with Russia on the subject of the *Viren* had terminated, and that the Government did not think itself justified in making any further claim on the Russian Government. We are still at a loss for all the particulars of this settlement but suppose *some day* the Minister will kindly break his reserve.

Our readers have not failed to notice the nomination of a Committee of the Honse of Commons with reference to our team Communication, the names of the members of which we gave in our extra of Thursday. As the demise of the Crown necessarily puts an end to all matters of importance pending before Parliament, except such as are absolutely necessary for carrying on the current business of the state, until the new representatives of the people have been elected, it was at first thought, that the decease of his late Majesty would have operated prejudicially on this question, in the shape of a postponement of those inquiries, which the Government might think proper to institute through the medium of a committee. The ripeness of the question for an immediate decision, and the imperative necessity of establishing a certain and settled Steam Communication with India, induced the Government to swerve a little from the usual course, and to consent to the appointment of the committee, notwithstanding the general suspension of business in Parliament. It had however been settled, previously to the appointment of the committee in question, that the Government and the East India Company were to bear the expence of the steam intercourse in certain proportions, and our last extra stated what the Government and the Company were respectively to contribute towards this admirable undertaking. It gives us unmixed pleasure to inform our readers, that the Committee has begun its operations, and we are enabled to day to lay before them an account of its First day's Sitting, We understand that Lord William Benthick has strained every nerve to being into play the Grand and Comprehensive scheme of our Calcutta friends, but that he has completly failed; the whole of the Committee being opposed to the adoption of the recommendation of the Noble Lord, from a feeling of the almost insuperable difficulties if not impracticability of so extensive an undertaking. We hope therefore, both at Calcutta and Madras, the announcement that the Grand and Comprehensive Scheme cannot be listened to, will create no useless irritation or disappointment. As we have before observed; the main attention of the residents at the other Presidencies ought now to be directed, in preference to all other enterprizes, to that of establishing an effectual and speedy communication with Bombay, and we hope immediately to hear of public meetings in both those Presidencies for this most just and essential object. We are perfectly satisfied, supposing the proper lines of roads to be now formed, and with a light description of Mail Cart to supersede the present clumsy contrivance of the Dawk, that the communication between Calcutta and Bombay may be effected without difficulty in 7 or 8 days at the utmost. We are also sanguine in thinking that the communication with Madras may be accomplished in half the time now consumed. Let the other Presidencies consider well, whether, with the best possible Machinery the finest Steamers which they may be able to bring into play, they could hope, taking into account all the risks and accidents of steaming round the Peninsula, to succeed in establishing a communication with England, in any thing like so short a time as they will be able to effect this by connecting themselves, as we propose for the advantage of all, with Bombay.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THE COURT.

FOR the last fortnight, this department of our paper has presented more serious matter than the record of country frivolities. The alarming illness of William the Fourth has given it a sombre hue,

The King continued to decay rapidly during the whole of Saturday; and on Sunday morning the following bulletin was issued.

"Windsor Castle, June 18, 1837.

"The symptoms of the King's disease have not increased, but his Majesty is more feeble to-day.

"HENRY HALFORD.
WILLIAM FREDERIC CHAMBERS.
DAVID DAVIES."

It was now evident that a rally was impossible. Even in the Court circular it was admitted that there was considerable cause for alarm—

"The state of the King's health is most unsatisfactory and conciderable alarm is now manifest: his Majesty passed a bad night on Friday, and yesterday appeared much fatigued. The King was able to take but little nutriment, *and the lower extremities have swelled.* The Duke of Cumberland was here yesterday, but left in the afternoon. Earl Munster has returned, and is staying at the Castle. Sir Henry Wheatly arrived this afternoon at the Castle, from town. Dr. Chambers went yesterday to London, but returned in the evening. Sir Henry Halford also departed this morning after the issuing of the bulletin, but has returned this evening. The Archbishop of Canterbury has arrived from town, and has been with the King this afternoon; the Dean of Hereford, Deputy Clerk of the Closet' was also in attendance. The unfavourable nature of the bulletin to-day, and the desponding account of the very weak state to which the King is reduced, have cast a deep gloom throughout the day."

The *Morning Herald* gives the fullest particular of the events of Saturday and Sunday at Windsor.

"About seven o'clock on Saturday morning, the King sank into a profound slumber—the consequence probably of his utter exhaustion; and the utmost caution was observed lest noise might disturb him. His slumber however was so profound and continuous, that the Queen and the medical attendants became alarmed; and that alarm was increased tenfold when, after repeated attempts, the Royal patient was in some degree aroused he answered their inquiries only in inarticulate sounds. This inhibility to speak articulately continued for some time; and, though his Majesty subsequently rallied a little, the most alarming rumours were in circulation. About two o'clock in the afternoon, an express was forwarded to the Archbishop of Canterbury, requesting his immediate attendance at the Castle; and his Grace arrived in the course of the evening, accompanied by Sir Matthew Tierney; but not before the King had again sunk into a profound slumber. A Sunday paper, of large 'Ministerial' pretensions, states that the Archbishop was sent for by the King at the suggestion of her Majesty, 'who saw the King on Friday when, in fact, her Majesty is with the King almost continually. His Majesty passed another indifferent night; and soon after daylight this (Sunday) morning, the whole of his family were suddenly sumoned to his chamber. Shortly afterwards, the Earl of Munster sent messengers to the Dukes of Cumberland and Sussex. An express was forwarded during the previous week for the Duke of Cambridge. Before Sir H. Halford left the Castle, he observed that the King was decidedly worse. Shortly after the issuing the bulletin, the Archbishop administered the sacrament to their Majesties, the King's family, and the principal personages of the Court; the Court having previously attended divine service in the private chapel. The Household generally attended divine service—some in St, George's Chapel, and some at the parish-church. There was a very full attendance at both places; and the beautiful prayer composed for this occasion was responded to with intense fervour. In the parish-church many persons wept whilst it was reading. Throughout Sunday there was no amelioration whatever; and the general anticipation was that the King would not live through the night. Indeed his Majesty expressed himself to the same effect. Sunday being the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo a flag was sent to the Castle as usual, by the Duke of Wellington, in acknowledgment of the tenure by which he holds the estate conferred upon him by the nation and the Earl of Munster, thinking the circumstance might have some effect on his Majesty carried the flag to him. The King was with some difficulty made aware of the fact; but then, laying his hand upon the flag, and gently grasping its folds, he feebly ejaculated—'Ah, it was a glorious day for England

On Monday morning, the following hopeless bulletin appeared.

"Windsor Castle, Monday June 19.

"The King continues in a very weak and feeble state, notwithstanding his Majesty had some quiet sleep in the night.

"*After transacting his usual business yesterday*, his Majesty received the sacrament from the Archbishop of Canterbury with attention and great apparent comfort.

(Signed) "HENRY HALFORD.
M. J. TIERNEY.
WM. FRED. CHAMBERS
DAVID DAVIES."

There were rumours during the whole of Monday that the King was actually dead; and the *Herald*, and some of the evening papers, published a second edition in the afternoon, stating that his Majesty had expired at half-past twelve but a third edition of the *Herald* contradicted the rumour; and it will be seen from the physician's last bulletin, published in an Extraordinary Gazette of Tuesday that the King lived till the morning of that day.

At ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Queen, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, and attended by Lady Mary Stopford, Lady Flora Hastings, the Earl of Albemarle, Colonel Cavendish, and Colonel Harcourt, and escorted by squadrons of the Life Guards and Blues, arrived at St. James's Palace.

All the courts of the Palace, as well as all the approaches to it and towards Charing Cross, and the whole route of the procession, were crowded to excess. Many of those present appeared in mourning. In front of the great gates leading into St. James's Street, the crowd was much greater than on either occasion of the two royal proclamations preceding the present. A guard of honour was drawn up at the bottom of St. James's Street, and another in the great court-yard facing the drawing rooms. In the latter square, some thousands of ladies were congregated, as it was understood that her Majesty would, during the first reading of the proclamation, present herself to the people at the window of the Painted Chamber, which overlooks the court-yard. The crowd was permitted to approach to within about forty yards of the window. The line was kept up by the Guards and a party of Metropolitan Police. In the first line of spectators several Members of Parliament were described; and among them Mr. O'Connell who exercised his powerful lungs to very great effect in hailing his new Sovereign. At ten o'clock, a double royal salute was fired from the guns in the Park, and responded to by merry peals from the bells of St. Martin's & of St. Margaret's.

The King of Hanover was hooted by the crowd in St. James's Street as he went to his rooms at the Palace.

At a quarter past ten, the Queen appeared at the window of one of the rooms overlooking the court yard. Her Majesty was dressed in black silk, with a crape scarf over her white tippet, and a little black chip bonnet, and appeared much paler than usual. The Dutchess of Kent, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Argyle, Lord Hill, Lord Melbourne, Lord Denbigh, Lord Albemarle, Lord Palmerston, and many other noblemen, stood near or behind the Queen. The cheers of the crowd were such as could not be surpassed; and the shouts of "Long live Queen Victoria!" loud and long continued, amidst waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The band of the Royal Guards played "God save the Queen." Her Majesty was much affected weeping and using her handkerchief several times; whilst she repeatedly acknowledged the bowing of the people. After the conclusion of "God save the Queen," Sir William Woods, who acted for the Garter King at Arms, advanced with the Heralds and other officers, and read aloud the proclamation of her Majesty as Alexandrina Victoria, Queen of England. During the reading of the proclamation there was some noise in the crowd, who continued to cheer and cry "God save the Queen," till the deep and loud voice of Daniel O'Connell commanded "silence." The Queen remained at the window for a few minutes after the ceremony was completed, and then retired. The Dutchess of Kent was observed to watch her daughter with fearful anxiety during the whole of it.

The procession to march into the City and proclaim the Queen was them formed. It first stopped at Charing Cross, where the proclamation was made, amidst the cheers of an immense multitude; and then proceeded to Temple Bar. The account of this part of the ceremonial may as well be copied entire, for the sake of juvenile readers—

"The cavalcade, on arriving at the Bar, found the gates of that ancient civic barrier closed against them. On perceiving this, Rouge Croix, Pursuivant at Arms, advanced between trumpeters and the trumpeters having sounded thrice, he knocked at the gate. Upon this the City Marshal, from within the gates, demanded 'Who comes here?' To which the reply was, 'The Officer at Arms, who demands entrance into the City to proclaim her Majesty Alexandrina Victoria Queen of the United Kingdom.' The City Marshal then admitted the pursuivant within the walls, and ushered him to the Lord Mayor; who, attended by the civic authorities in state, had taken up his station opposite to the entrance to the Temple. The Lord Mayor, upon being made acquainted with the nature of the pursuivant's mission, directed that the gates should be thrown open to the whole of the cavalcade; and accordingly the gates were thrown open and the procession entered. At the corner of Chancery Lane the proclamation was read a third time; and the Lord Mayor and the other civic authorities then joined the procession with the state coaches, which went on its way through Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Cheapside, until it reached the corner of Wood Street; where the proclamation was repeated with all its formalities. There the procession was augmented by the principal officers of several of the City Companies in their carriages; and on arriving at the Royal Exchange, the proclamation was once more read. The procession then separated."

At twelve o'clock, the Queen held a Privy Council; which the King of Hanover attended. Several members of the late Council were again sworn. An order for a general mourning was issued; and papers to accompany the proclamation, signed by differeat Ministers and Privy Councillors, and ordered to be sent to the Colonies. After the Council, her Majesty retired to the Throne-room; where the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Dublin, and thirteen Bishops were presented. Lord Denman and the Judges had then the honour of kissing hands. The Queen gave audiences to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Melbourne, Lord Minto, Lord Hill, and Sir Hussey Vivian. The *Morning Post* says that at the Council her Majesty gave no signs of recognition to any of the Members, but treated them all alike as strangers. At one o'clock, the Queen took her departure for Kensington Palace; where she is expected to remain, in private, till after the funeral of her predecessor.

On Thursday, the Queen gave audiences, at Kensington Palace, to the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Sir John Hobheuse. In the afternoon, the King of Honavor called to take leave of her Majesty, previously to his departure, this day, for his Continental kingdom. It is not stated that the separation between, the niece and her uncle was an affecting scene

The Queen and the Dutchess of Kent took an airing in the evening, in the Regent's Park, Her Majesty was looking extremely well.

Yesterday, the Queen took a ride in an open barouche, with her mother and the Princess of Leiningen, on the Harrow Road. To-day, her Majesty is expected at St. James's Palace, to receive the address of the Corporation of London.—*Spectator, June* 24.

OUTLINES OF THE LATE KING'S PERSONAL LIFE.

The personal history of William the Fourth, unconnected with the great political events of his reign already noticed in this paper, presents, low points of interest, Prince William Henry was the third son of George the Third, and born on the 21st of August 1765. As a child, he was small-sized, but a bold and manly fellow, well adapted for the profession in which his father placed him.

"At the age of thirteen, (says the *Morning Chronicle*, in a well compiled memoir, which accompanied the news of the Royal demise on Tuesday morning.) the Prince was entered as a midshipman on board the Prince George, a ninety-eight gun ship, commanded by Admiral Digby, *The King declared that his son should win his way to promotion in the same manner as the most friendless young man in the fleet;* and the Prince was accordingly placed on the same footing, in every respect, with his fellow youngsters. He had soon an opportunity of seeing service. An armament, commanded by Rodney, and of which the Prince George formed a part, sailed from Spithead in December 1779; and, on the 8th of the following month, captured the whole of a Spanish convoy, consisting of a sixty-four gun ship, (afterwards name the Prince William, in compliment to his Royal Highness,) and a great number of armed vessels and transports. Eight days afterwards, the memorable engagement took place with the Spanish fleet, commanded by Don Juan de Langara; a conflict which ended in the capture or destruction of the whole of the enemy's ships, and rendered abortive the expedition which the French and Spaniards had jointly projected against our West India settlements. When the Spanish Admiral was brought on board the Prince George as a prisoner, and was told that one of the midshipman whom he saw actively engaged in his duty, was an English prince of the blood, he exclaimed—'Well may England be mistress of the sea, when the son of her King is thus employed in her service!'"

Some anecdotes illustrative of the kind disposition of Prince William have been preserved, during his service in the West Indies, and off the coast of Canada and Nova Scotia,

"Having had some words with a brother midshipman of the name of Stuart, the young man said to him, 'If you were not the King's son, Sir I would teach you better.' 'O!' said the Prince, 'don't let that be any hindrance;' and offered to fight his adversary in the nautical fashion, over a sea-chest. Stuart, however, declined the contest; which, he said, would be unfair, he being the elder and stronger of the two. The Prince was struck by the young man's *generosity* (qu. *prudence*?) offered him his hand, and became his cordial friend. When the Prince was at Port Royal, in 1783, a midshipman named Lee was condemned to be shot for insubordination. The whole body of midshipmen were deeply affected at this sentence, but knew not how to obtain a mitigation of it, as Mr. Lee had been ordered for execution; while they had no time for an application to the Admiralty, and considered an application to Admiral Rowley (the commander on the station) useless. In this emergency, Prince William Henry came forward, and drew up a petition, to which he was the first to affix his name, and got the rest of the midshipmen in port to follow his example. He then went himself to the Admiral with the petition, and begged his comrade's life with such earnestness that he succeeded in saving him."

We have heard another anecdote, not mentioned in the newspapers, but which strikes us as being not less characteristic of the parties than those above mentioned. During his service off the coast of Canada, the Prince made an incursion into Upper Canada, and crossed over into the state of Vermont. He went into a tailor's shop, and saw his wife, a very pretty woman; the husband being in a back room. The Prince, *sans ceremonie*, ravished a kiss from the lady; and said, "There! now tell your countrywomen that the son of the King of England has kissed a Yankee tailor's wife." Unhappily, the tailor himself made his appearance at that moment; and, being an athletic fellow, gave the scion of royalty a tremendous kick: "There!" said he, "now go and tell *your* countrywomen that a Yankee tailor has kicked the son of the King of England." According to the story, which is still current and firmly credited in Vermont, the young Prince was glad to get off on these terms.

George the Third, we have seen, was resolved "that his son should win his way to promotion in the same manner as the most friendless young man in the fleet:" how well that resolution was kept, the following history of Prince William's progress will tell. In 1786, he was appointed third Lieutenant of the Pegasus; on the 10th of April 1786, *passing over the rank of Commander*, he was made Captain of the Pegasus; in 1890, he was appointed to the command of the Valiant, seventy-four; and in December of the same year, he became *an Admiral*—he was then twenty-four years of age. Such was the fashion in which this "friendless" young man "won his way to promotion." While on the Leeward Island station as Captain of the Pegasus, he was under the command of Nelson, who seems to have thought well of him.

"He supported Nelson in his measures for correcting the abuses which existed in the dock-yard at Antigua and also in the transactions of contractors, prize-agents, &c. A strong and lasting friendship sprang up between them. The King has declared that his mind took its first decided naval turn from his familiar intercourse with Nelson when they served together; and the high opinion which that great commander entertained of his junior officer is expressed in a letter to his early friend, Captain Locker, in which he says—'You must have heard, long before this reaches you, that Prince William is under my command I shall endeavour to take care that he is not a loser by that circumstance He has his foibles, as well as greater men, but they are far overbalanced by his virtues. In his professional line he is superior to near two-thirds, I am sure of the list; and in respect to his superior officer, I hardly know his equal. This is what I have found him.' In a subsequent letter Nelson says—'His Royal Highness *keeps up the strictsest disipline in his ship*; and without paying him any compliment, she is one of the finest ordered frigates I have seen.'"

It was perhaps the measures he took to keep up the "strictest discipline," which gained him the character of being a flogging captain. In 1794, when the Jacobin spirit, as it was called, ran high in England, the Duke of Clarence was nicknamed Prince William Henry Flogster;" and it was proposed, in an incendiary placard, that he should "dance on the tight-rope from a lamp-post with Master Billy Pitt."

In 1811, the Duke of Clarence was made Admiral of the Fleet; and in April 1814 he conveyed Louis the Eighteenth to France on his restoration to the throne of that country: and there, we believe, ends the record of the late King's naval services.

His connexion with Mrs. Jordan was the most remarkable feature in the private life of the late King. Dora Jordan, whose real name, Mr. Boaden her biographer tells us, was Dorothy Bland, had had three children, two of them by a Mr. Ford, (the father of the third is not known,) when the Duke of Clarence made his proposal to her to become his mistress, Mr. Boaden, says—

"The declared attachment of the Prince weighed at first no more with her than to induce her to take the opportunity of ascertaining whether Mr. Ford was sincere in his devotion to her, in which case she thought herself every way entitled to his hand; and in fact, even upon a mere worldly estimate of the matter, a desirable match, in possession of a positive and progressive fortune, the honourable result of superior, indeed unequalled, talents. She at length required from Mr. Ford a definitive answer to the proposal of marriage; and finding that he shrunk from the test, she told him distinctly that her mind was made up at least to one point,—that if she must choose between offers of *protection*, she would certainly choose those which promised the fairest; but that if he could think her worthy of being his wife, no temptation could be strong enough to detach her from him and her duties. Mr. Ford resigned her, I believe, with legal composure; and she accepted the terms held out by the Duke and devoted herself to his interests and habits, his taste and domestic pleasures. Whoever has had the happiness of seeing them together at Bushey, saw them surrounded by a family rarely equalled in personal and mental grace: they saw their happy mother as honoured *wife* in every thing but the legal title, and uniformly spoke of the establishment at Bushey as one of the most enviable that had ever presented itself to their scrutiny.

This connexion commenced 1790, and lasted till 1810; when a separation took place. There appears to have been no quarrel; but the Duke discarded her because he wanted money, and had no other way of getting it except by marrying a rich wife. Indeed, at this time, the Duke of Clarence was looked upon as little better than a fortune-hunter. This cause of their separation seems to be hinted at in the following letter of Mrs. Jordan to a friend—

"My mind is beginning to feel somewhat reconciled to the shock and surprise it has lately received; for, could you or the world believe that we never had, for twenty years, the semblance of a quarrel. But this is so well known in our domestic circle that the astonishment is the greater. Money, money, my good friend, or the want of it, has, I am convinced, made him at this moment the most wretched of men; *but having done wrong, he does not like to retract.* But with all his excellent qualities, his domestic virtues, his love for his lovely children, what must he not at this moment suffer! His distresses should have been relieved before, but this *entre nous*. . . . . And now, my dear friend, do not hear the Duke of Clarence unfairly abused. He has done wrong, and he is suffering from it. But as far as he has it left in his own power, he is doing every thing kind and noble, even to distressing himself."

Poor Mrs. Jordan returned to the stage. She was enthusiastically welcomed by the public, and the reward of her exertions enabled her still to live in splendour. We remember to have seen her travelling in a handsome carriage and four, with several servants, on a professional tour. It appears, however that she gave blank acceptances—probably for Ford, and became so much embarrased, that she was compelled to retire to France; where she died in distress. The conduct of the Duke of Clarence in allowing Mrs. Jordan, who had been all that a wife could have been to him for twenty years, and who was the mother of ten children reared and acknowledged as his own, has been the subject of much animadversion; and, notwithstanding the attempts to exculpate him, we think that he comes shabbily out of the affair. The Duke was freed from his engagements to maintain her, by her return to the stage; but he *might* have sought her out, and saved her from absolute poverty. Mr. Barton, who was for many years in the Duke's service, and was afterwards Treasurer of Queen Adelaide's household, gives this account of the money. transaction—

"I take upon myself to submit the following statement to the public; acquainting them, in the first place, that it was through my hands the whole transaction upon the separation of the Duke and Mrs. Jordan passed; that it was at my suggestion Mrs. Jordan adopted the resolution of leaving this country for France, to enable her the more readily and honorably to extricate herself from the troubles into which she had fallen though a misplaced confidence; and that I possess a correspondence with Mrs. Jordan, subsequent to her leaving England, which corroborates my statement in the minutest points Upon the separation which took place between Mrs. Jordan and the Duke, in the year 1811, it was agreed that she should have the care, until a certain age of her four youngest daughters; and a settlement was made by the Duke for the payment, by him, of the following amounts—

"For the maintenance of his four daughters..	£1,500
For a house and carriage for their use	600
For Mrs. Jordan's own use	1,500
And to enable Mrs. Jordan to make a provision for her married daughters, and children of a former connexion.....	800
In all	£4,400

"This settlement was carried into effect; a trustee was appointed; and the monies under such trust were paid *quarterly* to the respective accounts, at the banking house of Messrs. Coutts and Co. It was a stipulation in the said settlements, that, in the event of Mrs. Jordan resuming her profession, the care of the Duke's four daughters, together with the 1,500l. per annum for their maintenance, should revert to his Royal Highness; and this event actually did take place in the course of a few months, in consequence of Mrs. Jordan's desire to accept certain proposals made to her to perform."

The marriage of the Duke took place on the 11th of July 1818, when the death of the Princess Charlotte put all the brothers of George the Fourth on the look-out for wives.

"He married Adelaide Louisa Theresa Caroline Amelia, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Meinengen; who had been strongly recommended to him by his mother, Queen Charlotte, on account of her amiable qualities and domestic virtues. Parliament having on this occasion granted an addition of only 6,000l. to the Duke's income, the Royal pair, thinking that their allowance was too limited to enable them to support the dignity of their station in this country, went to reside at Hanover. They returned to England in the end of the year 1819. In the end of the following year, the Dutchess became the mother of a seven months' child, the Princess Elizabeth; who died in her infancy. On three other occasions—twice in 1819 and again in 1821—the Dutchess had the misfortune to be prematurely confined."

On the death of the Duke of York, in 1827, the Duke of Clarence, then Heir Presumptive to the Crown, received an additional Parliamentary grant, which raised his income to 40,000l. per annum. In the same year, he became Mr. Canning's Lord High Admiral; but the next Premier, the Duke of Wellington removed him,—because, as it was said, the Royal Duke wished to send out fleets and conduct the affairs of the Navy independently of the responsible Minister.

On two occasions the Duke of Clarence distinguished himself in Parliament. Once against poor Queen Caroline who had not a more bitter assailant on the Tory bench; than her brother-in-law, indeed, so marked, and, for a judge, so indecent was his animus against the accused, that upon one occasion he provoked a severe and memorable reproof from the Queen's counsel. The second Parliamentary exhibition was during the discussion of the Catholic Relief Bill; when he gave that measure strenuous, and, from his position as Heir Presumptive to the Crown, not inefficient support.

On the 26th June 1830, George the Fourth died, and the Duke of Clarence ascended the throne. From that period, he could scarcely be said to have enjoyed any thing like privacy—a certain degree of public and political importance being attached to all that the Sovereign says or does. The King selected his private friends chiefly from among the Tories. His wife's household was Tory; and his parties were generally made up of Tory lords and military and naval officers of the same political opinions. He gave frequent entertainments, and was very regular in the performance of courtly duties. Speechifying after dinner was his delight; and he occasionally made remarks which, repeated at the clubs by some of his silly guests, revived the hopes of the Opposition, but which led to nothing. He was uniformly kind to his wife, and to his natural children,—though some of the latter tried their old father's patience severely.

The personal courage of the Duke was undoubted. In a work just published, (*Personal Memoirs and Correspondence of Colonel Charles Shaw,*) which we received only last night, we find an amusing instance of his indifference to danger. Colonel Shaw was engaged in the expedition against Antwerp, in January 1814: the village of Merxem had been taken—

"The 52nd were now ordered into the village to relieve the Rifles and 78th; and, as they were entering with their greatcoats on, a Prussian regiment met them. Each took the other for an enemy; but Colonel Gibbs, who was an excellent German scholar, prevented a collision which might under other circumstances have taken place. I think it was on this occasion that I had a conversation with his present Majesty. The regiment had removed to the left, and I was with the rear company, when a gentleman dressed in a blue coat with white lining came up. From his dress I thought he was one of the Commissariat; but remarking two musket-shots through his coat, I thought him a rather rash commissary. I felt inclined to be offended, when, addressing me in a loud commanding tone, he asked, 'What regiment is that. Who commands it?'

"'That gentleman, said I, pointing to Captain Diggle.

"'Is he the commanding officer?'

"'No; Colonel Gibbs commands.'

"It was odd that the men should have had the same idea of the mysterious stranger as I had myself. They, too, supposed he must be a Commissary, and began muttering something about 'Bread Bags better in the rear,' when my friend Captain Anderson of the Artillery suddenly rode up. What was my astonishment on seeing him salute the supposed Mr. Commissary Bread Bags in the most respectful fashion, uttering at the same time the following words: 'If your Royal Highness moves a little more to the left you can have a little better view of the enemy. Sir Thomas Graham is in the steeple of the Church.' I, in a whisper, asked Anderson, 'What Royal Highness is this?' when he informed me it was the Duke of Clarence, who had landed from England the day before. The Duke's courage continued to be the talk of the army for some days; but I said little, thinking I had gotten into a scrape for having mistaken his Royal Highness for a Commissary."

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

No business of importance was transacted in either House of Parliament on Monday. On Tuesday, in consequence of the King's death, both Houses met before eleven o'clock, and Members began to take the oath of allegiance to the Queen. On Wednesday the same ceremony was continued; 521 Members of the Commons having been sworn before their House rose. On Thursday,

Lord MELBOURNE, in a very crowded assembly of the Peers, presented the following message from the Queen to the Lord Chancellor, who read it from the woolsack.

"VICTORIA REGINA.—The Queen entertains the fullest confidence that the House of Lords will participate in the deep affliction which her Majesty feels in the death of the late King, whose constant desire to promote the interests, to maintain the liberties, and to improve the laws and institutions of the country, must insure for his name and memory the dutiful affections and respect of all her Majesty's subjects.

"The present state of public business, and the period of the session, when considered in connexion with the law that imposes upon her Majesty the duty of summoning a new Parliament, render it inexpedient, in the judgement of her Majesty, that any new measure should be recommended for adoption, with the exception of what may be necessary to carry on the public service from the close of the present session to the meeting of the new Parliament."

Lord MELBOURNE then addressed the House.

"I have, my Lords, no doubt that you will agree with me that an immediate answer ought to be sent by your Lordships to the gracious message which you have just heard. Although, my Lords, I am of opinion that there can be no doubt entertained of the prudence, the wisdom, and the propriety, under the present circumstance, of following the course pointed out to your Lordships, yet, as it is possible that a difference of opinion may arise upon that subject, and as it is my most anxious wish, upon an occasion like the present, to avoid any thing which may interfere with that unanimity that I desire to see prevailing, to avoid every difference of opinion, it is my intention to postpone to a future day that part of the address upon which all may not agree, and to confine myself to that upon which no difference of opinion can arise."

He referred to that portion of the message which called upon the House to condole with the Queen on the loss which the country had so lately sustained—

"I feel certain with respect to the address that I have now to move for your Lordship's adoption, that your Lordships will not only assent to it but also that you deeply lament with me that the nation has been deprived of the Sovereign who was ever anxious for the welfare of his subjects, while I have to deplore, my Lords, that I and my colleagues have been deprived of a most gracious master, and that the world has been deprived of a man, I will say it, of the best intentions—of a being of the most uncompromising and firmest honour, and of the most strict integrity that ever it pleased Divine Providence to place upon the throne. It is impossible for me, my Lords, to express the grief experienced in the loss of such a Sovereign. It is unnecessary for me to expatiate at any great length upon his Majesty's character, or to go into the details of his Majesty's life, with which many of you are better, and most of your Lordships as well, acquainted as I can be. His late Majesty, it is well known was educated in that which is the favourite service of the country; and while he served in that service he greatly distinguished himself, especially during the American war. I have not, my Lords, sufficient knowledge of the service to speak upon this subject; but I have heard from those who have a complete knowledge of it, that his late Majesty was deservedly admired for his intelligence and activity as an officer, and for his zeal and attention in the duties of his profession; and when his Majesty returned from the active duties of his profession, when he came back to the civil service of his country, he took an active, a useful, and often no undistinguished nor unimportant share in the debates of your Lordships' House. When his Majesty ascended this throne, the knowledge which he had acquired from his professional education of the whole of the colonial system of this country, and in his service abroad the knowledge he had of all that could be effectually beneficial to this country, was undoubtedly of very great importance: and I will appeal to any one who ever approached his Majesty upon those subjects, whether his practical acquaintance with the principles and details of public business were not very extensive and very accurate, and whether his Majesty did not employ the greatest zeal, and the most unremitting assiduity, and the most anxious desire to do in every thing that was submitted to him the most strict justice. Upon another matter let me say—perhaps, my Lords I express myself in too humble a manner for the occasion but I must say as it was necessary in the situation that I held to be in frequent communication with his Majesty) that I think that so fair a man, or so just a man, I have not ever yet known in the course of my experience—most perfect, most fair, most candid, most impartial, most willing to hear, to weigh, and to consider what was urged even in opposition to his most favourite opinions—qualities that are great and sterling—truly so in any man, but more particularly great and sterling in a Sovereign. I feel, my Lords, that I have very inadequately discharged my duty upon the present occasion; but the hurry of the last few days I have passed through has afforded no time for the construction of artfully-turned sentences. Though, my Lords, I have not spoken with eloquence, I have spoken with truth. I have spoken no more than I think, and no more than I feel—no more than what I know to be true with respect to his late most gracious Majesty. In descanting upon the virtues of a deceased Sovereign, I cannot be suspected of adulation or of flattery.

On these occasions, it was usual to advert to the character of the reigning Sovereign—

"Her Majesty's declaration is before the public—she has declared that she relies upon the affections of her people, and upon the affections of her peole, and upon the loyalty and attachment of Parliament. Her Majesty's declaration I have no doubt will be cordially responded to. Can any thing be added with respect to her Majesty herself than what she has already declared? I appeal to your Lordships whether you could have a fairer promise of all that is dignified becoming ay, and firm too, than that which has already been given by her Majesty." (*Cheers.*)

He then moved an address of condolence to the Queen upon the death of the late King, and of congratulation on her Majesty's accession to the throne.

The Duke of WELLINTON concured in every expression of Lord Melbourne's speech, and in the address which he had moved—

It had fallen to his lot to serve his late Majesty at different periods of difficulty and danger. Upon all those occasions his Majesty had manifested not only those virtues which had been so truly described by the noble viscount, but likewise the greatest degree of firmness, of candour, of justice, and of a true spirit of conciliation towards others, which had, perhaps, ever before been displayed by any monarch placed in such circumstances His late Majesty had combated all the difficulties which opposed him, and they were great and many, with perfect success. He had been induced to serve his late Majesty, not alone from a sense of duty, not alone from a feeling that a Sovereign of this country had a right to command his services in any situation in which he could render the empire assistance, but also from a deep feeling of gratitude to his late Majesty for favours conferred upon him; for personal distinctions bestowed upon him, notwithstanding that he had been under the necessity of opposing himself to the views and intentions of his late Majesty when his late Majesty held a high situation under the Government—notwithstanding that the opposition thus given led to his late Majesty's resignation of the office which he then held-but, so far from this creating any coldness or dislike, his Majesty, when he came to the throne, from that time forward treated him with the greatest kindness, condescension, confidence, and favour.

With these feelings he most cordially seconded Lord Melbourne's motion.

Earl GREY, who spoke from the cross benches, observed that the Duke of Wellington and Lord Melbourne had left little for him to say; but he could not reconcile it to his feelings to remain silent—

"I think I should not properly discharge a duty that I owe to the memory of his late Majesty, or that I owe to myself if I permitted this motion to pass without observation. In the manner in which it has been brought forward before the country, and as to its propriety I entirely concur and I rejoice sincerely that my noble friend has abstained from connecting any thing with the vote that is to be given to-night that could possibly disturb that unanimity which is valuable upon all occasions, but most particularly on this, when it is desirable to manifest those feelings of regret and sorrow that come sincerely from the heart of every one. I have, my Lords, like the two speakers who have preceded me, had the honour of serving his late Majesty, and found him a most gracious and indulgent Sovereign; and I can bear testimony to his possessing all those eminent qualities so ably described by my noble friend, and to which the noble duke has given his testimony. A man more sincerely devoted to the interests of his country—possessing a better understanding of what was necessary for those Interests—more patient in the consideration of the circumstances connected with them—more attentive to his duty upon every occasion, there never did exist; and if ever there was a sovereign entitled to that character, he may be truly described as "a patriot King."

He would briefly advert to the other part of the address, which congratulated the Queen on her accession to the throne—

"Called to the government of so great a country as England at so early a period of life, the difficulties of her situation are great; but still, under the blessings of Providence, those difficulties will be met, and I have no doubt diminished, in the development of a character of which such auspicious promises have been given in the first acts of government which her Majesty has been called upon to administer." (*Cheers.*)

Lord BROUGHAM said that the station he had the honour to hold in the councils of the late King forbade him to be silent on the present occasion—

In all that has been said by my noble friends, or the noble duke, of the personal qualities of the late Monarch, I entirely agree; but more especially in what has been said of his amiable disposition, his inflexible love of justice, and the rare candour of his character Upon those qualities, for my noble friends or the noble duke to dwell, was natural; but it is still more useful, it is still more honourable to his memory, and it is no wise less appropriate to this occasion, to reflect maturely not only upon the virtues of the man, but also upon the attributes of his glorious, beneficent, and auspicious reign. Glorious, for the best of all reasons—by the maintenance of peace abroad and tranquillity at home; beneficent, by his having bestowed on his people that only blessing which rulers can give or withhold, the wise amendment of the laws, and the well considered improvement of the institutions of the country, and auspicious in the earnest held out in it of the further improvements—greater they cannot be—but im-

provements that will diffuse more widely blessings amongst all the people. These are the pledges which have descended with the crown of the realm to its present Sovereign; and I heartily join with your Lordships, and I believe with the entire country, in expressing the hope that the reign of her Majesty may be a long and prosperous one, in which, under the blessing of God, and by the wisdom of Parliament, those pledges may be redeemed." (*Cheers.*)

The address was unanimously voted.

Lord MELBOURNE then moved an address of condolence to the Queen Dowager; which was also agreed to, *nem. con.*

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell appeared at the bar, and announced himself the bearer of a message from the Crown.

The messeage having been read by the Speaker,

Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose to move the address in reply. In conformity with precedent, he should propose to separate those expressions of sentiment regarding the loss the Quen and the nation had sustained, as well as those which the occasion of her Majesty's accession inspired, from all that had reference to the public business of the country. He should have no difficulty in prevailing upon the House to express sincere regret for the loss of a Monarch who made the general good and welfare his conduct through life. Lord John then expatiated upon the late King's knowledge of business, and attention to it; and the great advantage he derived from being removed in early life, when he had apparently little prospect of succeeding to the throne, from the influenee of flattery. The King had opinions of his own on the policy of his Ministers.

"In the course of policy pursued during the late reign, the King held various political opinions accustomed as he was to consider the political affairs of this country and the conduct of the various parties who took a share in our public concerns; but this I am bound in justice to say, having held a confidental situation in the councils of the King during the period in question, that the course which his late Majesty took on occasions of such differences was the course most comformable to the constitution of this country, and most befitting a Sovereign in his intercourse with confidential and responsible advisers. Whatever his private opinions might be his conduct at all times was marked by the greatest personal kindness; he was in the habit of stating his opinions frankly, fairly, and fully; never seeking any indirect means of accomplishing any object, but in a straightforward and manly way confined himself to an open, simple and plain attempt to impress the minds of others with the opinion which he himself might at the moment enter tain; and when upon any occasion the expression of his opinions did not lead to any change in the sentiments of his confidential servants, it was then that he, conceiving the pursuance of such a course to be his duty, either renounced and parted with the services of his advisers, or permitting them to continue his servants left them wholly responsible for carrying into effect the course of policy which they recommended."

The interest which the King took in the affairs of the country and the condition of the people, especially of the poor was constant; and his acquaintance with the laws and constitution of the realm was most remarkable and perfect—

"I will instance the Poor-laws, since it never was a party question; and well may add, that his fitness to judge of the merits of that question related as well to Ireland as to England. In that question, whether it regarded England or Ireland, he took a deep interest; and his observations on it, whether they related to the one portion of the United Kingdom or the other, did show an intimate acquaintance with the various classes of his subjects, and above all, the deep desire and the deep interest he took, and the strong desire he felt, to promote their welfare and happiness. Be it observed, that I say this without stating what was the nature of his Majestys, observations, or to what they tended. Whatever might have been their tendency, the sincere and earnest object of his solicitude was to promote the happiness of all classes of his subjects, and more especially of those whose poverty made them less an object of regard to persons actuated by motives less high and less pure."

From the commencement of his illness, the physicians in attendance thought it would be attended with danger—

"It was my duty to state to his Majesty, that his servants were quite of opinion there could not be a shadow of doubt on the question, that the general wish of his objects was, that his Majesty should not neglect any precaution calculated to preserve his health. His Majesty, with acknowledgments which I need not repeat, stated that it was a great comfort to him that the public business was not interrupted by his illness. I believe that, in the unfortunate state of his Majesty's constitution, it would have been impossible to have preserved his life by any precautions. But his devotion during his last illness, as well as through his whole reign, to the public service, serve to endear his name and memory to all classes of his subjects. It was my wish certainly, while this illness lasted, accompanied as it was with considerable suffering, not to press on his Majesty with any business which did not require immediate attention; but I am bound to say, that all that which did, received his instant notice: and, as an instance I may state, that on the last day of his life, he signed one of those papers in which he exercised the royal prerogative of mercy. (*Much cheering.*) Five or six days before his death, there happened to be one of those offices vacant, the Military Knights of Windsor; and his Majesty mentioned that a person had some time before applied. I was not aware of who it was; but when I looked at the papers, I found he was an officer who had been a considerable time in the Army; and the occasion on which he was disabled was afterwards, when he was in the Yeomanry. His Majesty's health had been drunk; and in firing off a gun, as was customary, the gun burst, by which accident he had both his arms shattered. His Majesty had rememberedthe circumstance; and, recollecting it even on a bed of sickness & severe suffering, the last appointment his Majesty made was a provision for him. I mention that as one instance out of many: if I were to mention all the instances of his Majesty's kindness which were shown in the last days of his life, they are numerous, and would take up much of the time of the House. I think it was the proper reward of such a reign—a reign spent in a desire at all times to promote the benefit of his people, and with an entire absence of selfishness, with a great manifestation of generosity, and an extreme wish always to promote the interests of morality and religion—it was, Sir, the appropriate reward of such a reign, that during that last and most painful illness, which he knew to be an illness of an alarming nature, he enjoyed the greatest calm and quiet during the whole of it. It was likewise the natural reward of such a reign, that he should have enjoyed throughout the whole his last illness an unusual degree of fortitude. I have heard from those about him, that he was at all times in a most even temper, and most ready to make allowance for any pain to which he might necessarily be put. It was also part of the reward of a reign so spent, that he should have enjoyed the full use of his faculties to the last and that when visited by a most reverend prelate, he was able to attend to the offices of religion with perfect composure. His Majesty having thus died lamented, the people he has reigned over having been thus deprived of him, I have only to ask the House to vote an address of condolence to her present Majesty, upon the loss which she and the nation have sustained.

At first view, there certainly appeared same incongruity in an address such as he should move, with the congratulation which it was proposed to offer to the young Queen on her accession—

"If her Majesty had enjoyed an opportunity during many years of attending to the affairs of this country, and of learning how it was governed, her accession; might well be matter of congratulation; but, with no interval between the finishing of her education and the time at which Parliament had declared her majority to commence, there is something most serious and awful in the thought that she has undertaken the Government of a great country. When I propose, therefore, that we should vote an address of congratulation, I cannot help referring to those topics to which she has herself adverted in her address to the Privy Council. In that address, her Majesty has stated that she trusted Divine Providence would give her strength to perform those duties with a wisdom that belonged to greater experience and more mature age. Her Majesty stated that she placed her next reliance upon the wisdom of Parliament and the loyalty of her people. She stated that she had been born and educated in this country under the guidance of a careful and affectionate mother. Those, Sir, are the topics of congratulation. Those, Sir, are the topics tomake one believe which make one willing to believe—that the present Queen will not belie the expectations—the general, the universal expectations, which are entertained with respect to her future reign. She has had an excellent education, under a careful and affectionate mother who knowing the high station she was destined to fill, has been anxiously solicitous to qualify her for the task. But allowing education to have done all that education can effect, we must be aware that much must depend upon the high courage which inspires high thoughts and upon the will and the wish to devote herself to the interests of the country. That such will be her resolution I entertain the fullest confidence. I feel assured that her royal mind will be devoted to the improvement of those institutions which we have been fortunate enough to inherit; and that, raised as she has been, and will be, in the affectionate welcome of a great and powerful people she will be enabled, under Divine Providence, to accomplish that good of which this kingdom stands so much in need at the beginning of a reign that, I trust will be prosperous and happy.

Lord John concluded by moving the address.

Sir ROBERT PEEL (who was apparently very unwell) seconded the motion. He said—

"Although my attendance here to-day is not unaccompanied by pain, yet I should feel it would be far more acute and more lasting if I were enable to join in the mournful ceremony which we are this evening called upon to go through. Only seven short years have elapsed since I, standing then in the situation which the noble lord who has just sat down at present fills, had to perform the duty of proposing to the House of Commons that it should offer to his late Majesty an assurance of our condolence on the death of his lamented predecessor, and at the same time to express their anxious hope that the reign upon which he was then about to enter might be long and prosperous. If that prosperity could have been insured alone by the devotion of a monarch to the best interests of the country the latter wish would have been completely accomplished; for never did any sovereign obtain more entirely than did William the Fourth the gratitude and affections of his people. I need hardly remind the House, that one of those wishes was disappointed The hope which we expressed of a long reign has unfortunately not been fulfilled: but when we expressed another hope—namely, rhat his Majesty might enjoy the respect and affection of his people—the House of Commons conveyed a wish which had been more than realized"

Sir Robert eulogized the generous, beneficent, and just disposition of the King—

"There was no rank, however exalted, no station, however humble, in which persons were not to be found who had opportunities of seeing how anxiously the late King did all in his power to promote individual and general happiness. It must, I am sure be amongst the greatest consolations of his illustrious and now widowed Queen, that the House of Commons—the heart of this great nation—should entertain such sentiments as I am satisfied they do feel towards her lamented husband; and that we are at the same time profoundly sensible that she has, during the whole course of his reign, shed a lustre on it by the discharge of every domestic virtue, and the performance of all the duties of domestic life. (*Much cheering.*) In the last and closing scene of mortal agony, it is well known that she made unexampled efforts to mitigate the sufferings of him whose life was of so much value to her and to that people who were proud to acknowledge her as their Queen."

With heartfelt sincerity he joined in the good wishes for a long reign of prosperity and glory for the young Queen—

"I can only wish that that success may respond to her own actual inclinations, to her own natural powers—that it may respond to the assiduous, affectionate, and unremitted attention which has been devoted to her by an illustrious princess and an affectionate mother. It may perhaps be considered unphilosophical to form a judgment of human character from apparently trifling or unimportant incidents; but, Sir, I will venture to say, that there was no man present when her Majesty, at the age of eighteen years, first stepped from the privacy of domestic life to the discharge of the high functions which on Tuesday last she was first called upon to perform, without entertaining a confident expectation that she who could so demean herself was destined to a reign of happiness for her people and glory for herself. There was something which art cannot make and which lessons cannot teach: there was something in her demeanor that could only be suggested by a high and generous nature: there was an expression of deep regret for the domestic calamity with which they had been visited—of a deep and awful sense of the duties she was called to discharge; there was a becoming and dignified modesty in all her motions—which could only be dictated by a high and generous nature, brought up under the advice of one for whose affection, care, and solicitude, she ought to be deeply grateful. I shall not weaken the effect of the noble lord's speech by entering into further details: they are totally unnecessary. I trust I have said enough to convince the House, that all persons, without reference to party dissensions, and burying in oblivion on this day all party-spirit, join in the expression of cordial condolence with her Majesty for the loss which she and the country have sustained, and in the heartfelt wish that we are now at the commencement of a long, a prosperous, and a happy reign." (*Loud cheers*).

The motion was carried unanimously.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL then moved the address of condolence to the Queen Dowager; and spoke strongly in praise of her Majesty's unremitting attention to the King during his illness.

This address was also agreed to, without discussion.

The Queen is compelled to take exercise by stealth; her carriage is daily surrounded, and the way she proposes to drive lined with curious idlers, until it has become necessary to practise deception on the crowd. Surely the Queen of England might claim the respect due to her sex and situation; feeling is independent of rank, and the thoughtless only can forget that while her uncle's body lies unburied the niece cannot receive pleasure from noisy and unmeaning shouts of congratulation. What would be thought of such indelicacy towards a youthful female in any other rank of life?—*Atlas, July 2.*

The Archbishop of Canterbury' the Lord Chancellor, the Lord High Treasurer, the Lord Privy Seal, the Lord High Admiral, the Lord Chief Justice, and seven individuals, appointed by the Duke of Cumberland or his successors, are to be Lords Chief Justices to carry on the executive government, in the, we hope, far distant event of the demise of the crown, in the absence of the heir presumptive,—*Ibid*

SPECTATOR,—June 24.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WILLIAM the Fourth expired, at Windsor Castle, on Tuesday morning. For this termination of the Royal sickness. the public has been for some time prepared; as the bulletins published by his late Majesty's physicians though framed with a view to deception, deceived nobody; and it was universally believed that he was irrecoverably ill. To the last day, however, as if it were a religious duty to keep up the reputation of courtly insincerity even in matters of life and death, there was no official intimation that the King was in danger.

Our late Sovereign was nearly seventy-two years of age when he died; but, except during the throne, his carer possesses few historical materials. Like most of the sons of GEORGE the Third, he was poorly educated and ill trained for high statesmanship, Some particulars of his personal history will be found in a subsequent page: in this place we shall confine onrselves to his character and conduct as a King of England, and the prominent politics of his reign, The remarks we have to offer will not harmonize with the prevailing tone which writers in newspapers and public speakers have assumed for the week: but they are the dispassionate convictions of a calm retrospect, having no regard to aught but the plain truth; on some points we have the advantage of information which we cannot mistrust; and though our verdict on the whole must be less flattering than that of the present courtly eulogists, it will not be so bitter as the whispered reproches very familiar to Whig lips and ears when the poor man was dying.

On the throne, as in private life, WILLIAM the Fourth seems to have been a good-hearted man, with frank impulses and kindly feelings; willing to do right, but not unfrequently doing wrong, from want of knowledge and strength of mind. He had little information, and strong prejudices. Though sufficiently conceited and self-willed, he was easily imposed upon and led by the designing. Anxious for popularity, he still betrayed a dread of the means to obtain it. He seems to have thrown himself into the arms of Earl Grey, in the first year of his reign, not from any enlightened views on the state of public feeling, but because he was vexed that on account of his Minister's unpopularity he could not act the King at a City feast. Subsequently, he was terrified by the opposition of the Peers, and withdrew from Earl Grey the support which he was pledged to give. He took back Earl Grey, and passed the Reform Bill, because he had no other resource, He used his influence with the Peers, to avoid a convulsion which might have cost him his throne. When these facts are considered, *his* merit in having passed the Reform Bill seems small, though that act will render the epoch of his reign immortal. Again, in 1834, he abandoned the Liberals and had recourse to the Tories; and when obliged to recall the former, he treated them with hauteur and ill-concealed dislike, withholding from them that countenance which he was bound as a King to give: and all this he did under "backstars" or irresponsible influence. In fact, his late Majesty, though at times a jovial, and, for a King, an honest man, was a weak, ignorant, commonplace sort of person. He was vain of his attention to what he called business, and meddled with matters which he had much better have let alone. He attached immense importance to all Court ceremonial, and was officious in his instructions to the officers of his household, and particular about the persons who were presented to him on levee-days. He stickled for the inviolability of the Civil List pensions, and was resolved to keep up a large army and navy. He conceived the essence of royalty to reside in its externals; and when he had held a numerous levee, given audience to Ministers, signed some state papers, disposed of the patronage that fell in, distributed a few charities, and had a dinner party in St. Georges Hall, he imagined that he had been laboriously employed in the performance of the great King's duties. Notwithstanding his feebleness of purpose and littleness of mind, his ignorance and his prejudices, William the Fourth was to the last a popular sovereign; but his very popularity was acquired at the price of something like public contempt. It was taken for granted that his natural bent was to Liberalism; and it was believed that he was swayed by his Queen and his courtiers, and thus became a tool of the Tories. There might be a kind of fondness, but no real respect for such a person. In private life, he would have ranked no higher than a well-disposed country gentleman. One mischievous crotchet of the late King, was his idea that naval military, and diplomatic uniforms, covered all the merit in his dominions. For science or literature he had no respect; and he showed the contempt in which he held those who professed either, by the kind of honours which he gave them. In his opinion, the most insignificant Major-General, or the most obscure and useless Admiral in his service, was of far greater importance than a Herschel, a Davy, a Scott, a Southey, or a Babbage. This pernicious error must be rooted out in the new reign. England is a *civil*, not a *military* country: the Sovereign should be taught, and ever bear in mind, that the protection and encouragement of well-directed talent in every department of intellectual labour, is one of the first of royal duties, and its intelligent performance a finer ornament to the crown that the barren laurels which grow on fields of battle.

WILLIAM the Fourth lived in eventful times. His name is connected with a most important period in the history of the British Islands. When he ascended the throne, the public mind was in a ferment. The French Revolution of 1830 applied an irresistible stimulus to the desire of political improvement. The Court, the Nobles, the Clergy, and the Squirearchy, all gave way before the excited Democracy. The Reform Bill was carried, ultimately, by the masses, under a pleasing delusion that *their* cause had prevailed, and that practical reforms would follow. If Earl Grey had been equal to the place he occupied,—if he had not sunk into the mere chieftain of the Whig Aristocracy, when he might have been the all-powerful head of the Nation,—the fruits of the Reform Bill would have been gathered. But Earl Grey was *not* equal to the exigencies of the time; he lost the golden opportunity, and unworthily dissipated the greatest power ever wielded by a Minister of this country: instead of making the victory of 1832 the "means to an end"—the first step to great practical improvements—he commenced a course of resistance to the People, clung to the blemishes of the reform Act as if they were its essentials, crouched to the Peers, crouched to the Court, threw Ireland into a fury of opposition, and England into sullen discontent. The result was the overthrow of his Administration. The Whigs had a majority of at least three to one in the House of Commons when Earl Grey was compelled to resign. His exit from official life was pitiable, but such as he deserved, who was the main agent in disappointing the just expectations of a people who had struggled for something better than the Irish Coercion Act and the establishment of a few Whig Peers and their friends in office. No doubt, in the heat and joy of victory, the Reformers had indulged in some not very sober anticipations of benefit to be derived from the Reform Act; but *their reasonable and just hopes* were disappointed, and hence the distrust and dissatifaction which at length were manifested, even by those who continued during the first session of the Reformed Parliament to vote regularly with the Whig Ministers

The MELBOURNE Ministry followed. We need not again go over the ground of their dismissal by the Court, the short reign of the Tories, and the restoration of Lord Melbourne by another vigorous exercise of the popular will. That battle too was fought by the People, with assistance from the Whigs, against the Court and the Tory Aristocracy. The Reformers were resolved that Lord Melbourne and his colleagues should have a fair trial. Lord Melbourne was supposed to be in advance of Earl Grey. The hostility of the Court party was taken as a proof that he deserved popular support Give Peel a fair trial! No, said the electors, the Tories have had a term of probation sufficiently long; they have been weighed and found wanting; now let us try Lord Melbourne. It was this resolution that justice should be done, which carried the Reformers triumphantly through the struggle of 1835, It was the determination that Ministers should have *a fair trial*, which kept dissatisfied multitudes quiet and insured their support during the session of 1835, when the English Municipal Act was taken as an earnest of future good—"the evidence of things not seen." Ministers, it was said, came into office when the session was half over, and had not had time to frame a plan of proceedings. But the session of 1836 followed, and the result was pregnant with disappointment The peers were allowed to trample on the Representatives of the People. Ministers took insults from the Court meekly, and kept their places, Lord Melbourne talked it bravely, but kissed the Tory rod: it was seen that he had taken office without guarantees. Disgust and anger grew apace; and many who had hoped excellent service from the Melbourne Ministry, feared that they were fit only to hobble through the routine of business and pocket their portions of quarterly cash "Wait till next session," was then the cry of the Whigs and their friends; "support the Ministers, and they will render the Lords odious by bombarding them with good measures, which they will refuse to pass." But, said many Reformers, we do not care to render the Lords odious after this fashion: we desiderate the good measures; and they can only be had, as the Reform Bill was had, by fighting for them in earnest. The session of 1837 commenced; but it soon became edivent that the Ministers were again prepared for "rubbing on" and nothing more. The consequence was increased weakness on the part of the Government, and utter apathy in regard to their measures. Nobody can deny that the Reform spirit of the country is at a lower ebb now than at any period since 1826; and we know that Ministers were sensible of their own desperate plight, as to be in the almost immediate expectation of dissolution. Had it not pleased Heaven to afflict his late Majesty with mortal sickness, Lord Melbourne and his collegues must have gone out. The men who were placed in power by a most strenuous exertion of the popular energies, actually depended for their official existence on the precarous life of a septuagenarian King! They who were carried into power on the shoulders of the People, held office at the mercy of the Court! Such was the state of the Government at the close of the reign of William the Reformer.

But there is a future before us. Freed from the hostility of the Court, and deprived of the excuse of Royal opposition for a backsliding policy, will not Ministers attempt to regain, by deserving it, the confidence and support of all Reformers? In that case, they must bid quickly; for the general election, which party politicians willed not, but Heaven sends, is nigh at hand.

Three courses lie open to statesmen making an "appeal to the country." They may proclaim themselves the advocates of certain institutional improvements, and rouse the spirit of the People in their behalf, as Earl Grey did in 1831. For "the Intention of the Reform Act," * the electors and non-electors would probably exert themselves with a vigour sufficient to insure a triumphant majority in the House of Commons.

They may appeal to the constituencies on the Conservative principle of resistance to what are called organic reforms. But it is scarcely credible that they can adopt a policy which, while it would not gain a single Tory and a few Trimmers, would disgust the earnest Reformers from Orkney to the Land's End, and expose the isolated Whigs in all the nakedness of a feeble minority.

They may take a natural course, and, setting party questions aside, put forth their claims to support as men willing to effect administrative reforms. Should the Tories meet them on this ground, the question for each elector to ask himself would be—which candidate is, individually, the fittest man? The contest would not be one of party, or of principle, but of persons. The discreet voter would also consider whether the Whig or Tory would have the best chance of effecting the improvements which both promised. In such a contest, keeping an eye on the composition and tendencies of the Peers, can Lord Melbourne suppose that his friends would stand on vantage-ground?

THE KING OF HANOVER A BRITISH PRIVY COUNCILLOR.

"THAT no foreign prince or potentate hath or ought to have power or authority within this realm," is a political axiom in every independent state—a common self-evident principle, so clear in itself that it is not capable of being made clearer by any kind of argument or proof. It is necessarily implied in the assumption of independence.

But if a foreign prince is a Peer and Privy Councillor of England, this principle is violated. For what are, among others, the functions of a Peer? "Peers of the realm," says Blackstone, "are by their birth hereditary councillors of the Crown, and may be called together by the King (or Queen) to impart their advice in all matters of importance to the realm, either in time of Parliament, or, which hath been their principal use, *when their is no Parliament in being.*" Peers have at least a veto in the making and unmaking of laws; in the discharge of their legislative functions they are perfectly irresponsible; they have the final and supreme jurisdiction over the lives and property of all persons—their power being only neutralized by the royal prerogative of mercy in cases of life and death; they are, by virtue of the Peerage, magistrates in every country: they have therefore vast legislatorial and administrative power and authority within the realm.

Privy Councillors have the right of access at all times to the Sovereign. They may give good or bad advice according to their own talents, dispositions, and purposes. "The principal council belonging to the King is his Privy Council, which is generally called, by way of eminence, *the* Council. * * * In order to prevent any persons *with foreign attachments from insinuating themselves into this important trust*, as happened in the reign of King William in many instances, it is enacted by the Act of Settlement, that no person born out of the dominions of the crown of England, unless born of English parents, even though naturalized by Parliament, shall be capable of being of the Privy Council." (See Blackstone's Commentaries, Volume I.) The same Act also declared foreigners to be incapable of sitting in either

* All that is implied in this motto or rallying-cry was developed in the *Spectator*, 24th December 1836.

of Parliament, or holding any office or place of civil or military under the Crown.

ow the King of Hanover is a foreign prince, with oreign attachments;" and he has "insinuated" him- into the Privy Council of the Queen. Surely, in so g, he has violated the spirit, though not the letter of Act of Settlement, whose intent was to exclude ons with "foreign attachments" from the British ouncil's councils. But, say his Tory friends,—who, some cause, are exceedingly anxious that a foreign ot *should* have power and authority in England,— e is a precedent for the conduct of the King of Ha- er. They have produced something like a precedent making a foreign prince a *Peer*, under very peculiar umstances; but it is a mere assumption that the Prince ded to would have been allowed to take his seat at Council-board.

Some of our contemporaries," says the *Standard*, ve made the profound discovery that his Majesty King of Hanover ceases to be a British Peer upon cession to the Royal throne of his brother. We will go back to those ancient times when the Kings of tland sat as English Peers in the Parliament of En- d, nor yet refer to the case of the King of Man, a ish Peer of the seventeenth century; but we presume ase of the first Monarch of the House of Hanover, the beginning of the last century, will be admitted as se in point. Now, George the First, when adopted the Act of Succession into precisely the same condi- n in which his successor the King of Hanover stands, created a British Peer; for that very reason he was ted Duke of Cambridge, eight years before the death Queen Anne; and was about to take his seat in Par- ent, by the advice of Lord Somers, (tolerably good l authority,) when the design was interrupted by the en's demise."

his supposed precedent, be it observed, only goes length—that Queen Ann made the Elector of Hano- a Peer, (which she had an unquestioned right to do,) that Lord Somers thought the Elector might take his in the House." Whether this would have been mitted, under the peculiar circumstances of the case the times, is more than we can tell. But nothing s to us more clear than that the Act of Settlement uld have been called into action to bar such a claim. *claim, however, was never made on behalf of George First.* That Prince was *not* created a British Peer: as his son, the Electoral Prince of Hanover. No edent has been raked up to prove that a foreign po- ate has a right to exercise the functions of a Privy uncillor of England.

But little need we care for precedents in such a case as at which we are considering, especially precedents en from a dangerous and troubled æra of our history me people seem to think that a wrong once committed tifies a repetition of it,—that to show one infraction a sound constitutional principle, is sufficient to justify other. On the contrary, we hold that it is the more essary to guard important rights with jealousy, be- se they have been at any time invaded.

With respect to the King of Hanover, there can be no ubt that he ought not to be intrusted with the power l privileges of a British Peer and Privy Councillor. as been suggested that means should be taken to gate his title to the succession to the crown of En- d. There are many reasons—among others, the ger of creating a pretender to the throne—which would der the course, unadvisable: but, in the mean while, clearly the duty of Parliament to address and of Lord bourne to advise the Queen, to remove his name from ist of Privy Councillors. An act excluding him from ouse of Peers and abolishing his pension, should e passed without delay."—*Spectator, June* 24.

THE KING OF HANOVER.—His Majesty took his de- rture for Hanover on Friday. His Majesty will still in his seat in the House of Lords as a Peer of Great tain. That right, it is declared, does not merge in the ossession of the Crown of Hanover; and his Royal ighness, therefore, will continue so be named first in commissions for giving the royal assent to bills, &c. is Majesty, though he took the oaths as a Peer of Par ament, will not, on quitting the country, leave his oxy with any noble Lord. The King is by birth the h, and, in survivorship, the eldest son of King eorge the Third and Queen Charlotte. He served in ore than one campaign during the late war under Marshall Treyta and General Walmoden, and he had ank and a regiment in the Hanoverian service.

Her Majesty the Queen of Hanover, in addition to the Crown Prince (late Prince George of Cumberland) s mother of seven princes and princeses by her two first husbands. The Queen has also several grand children, he progeny of her son, Prince Frederick of Prussia, nd two daughters, the Duchess of Anhalt Dessau, and he Princess Albert of Schwarzbourg. It was at the ongress of Vienna in 1815, the year of her marriage, hat her father received the title of Grand Duke, and as invested with the right of voting at the Diet of the mpire—*Court Journal*.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER.—Malborough House, St mes's and Bushy Park, with 100,000*l*. per annum support her royal degnity, was voted by Parliament 1831, as a provision for her Majesty, should she vive the King. The present Earl Spencer, at that he Chancellor of the Exchequer, in stating to Parlia- ent what it was the Government proposed, appre- nded there would be no difference of opinion as to course they proposed, for he was sure that all parties ld concur in any measure which had for its object personal conforts of the Sovereign; and he was ally certain the same feeling prevaded the House in rd to her Majesty, who during the whole time in ch she had honoured the country by her presence had nducted herself in that manner which was calculated to dear her to the people of England. The proposition hich he had to submit was founded on precedent. e dower voted to Caroline, the Queen of George and to Queen Charlotte, the consort of George III 100,000*l*. for life. Queen Caroline had consigned er, Somerset House as a town residence, and a part Windsor as a country residence. Some of the house- ld of the Queen Dowager have already arrived at arlborough House which is being got ready for her ajesty's reception. It is expected that the Queen will ss the autumn at Bushy Park.—*Ibid.*

The Duke of Sussex, through the most talented, is only son of George the Third who, under the three cessive reigns of his father and two brothers, has re- ved no appointment or emolument from the Crown eyond the Rangership of Hyde Park. This, it may asonably be supposed, will no longer be the cases, nd though we differ from his Royal Highness in poli- al opinions, we shall not with the less satisfaction all any fit distinction, however late, which is bestowed pon a Prince who in addition to his talents, has at least he rare merit of undeviating political consistency.—*Morning Herald.*

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT—THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The following changes and rumours of changes are orted to us from a variety of quarters; as yet little is

The cases of the King of Scotland and the King of n, cited by the *Standard*, are not in point,—for both ed fealty to the King of England as their liege lord: the Elector of Hanover was never a vassal of the rown of England.

known with accuracy of the probable struggle in many places. We have, therefore, selected only such statements as as appeared authentic. The letter c is to be read, *Conservative*. The latter *m*, *Ministerial*. It would be vain at present to divide parties further than into these two great sections. The letters E W S. N. stand for the divisions of counties, as East, West, &c.

ENGLAND.—COUNTIES.

Bedfordshire. Lord Alford has again addressed the electors.

Berkshire. Lord Folkstone *m*, opposes Mr Walter *c*.

Buckinghamshire. Marquis of Chandos *c*, Sir, W. L. Young *c*, and Mr Harcourt, *c*.

Cambridgeshire. The Marquis of Granby.

Cheshire. Sir R. Brooke, *c* Bart. *c*, Sir P. Egerton; Mr. G. Wilbraham is we hear, to be made a peer.

Cornwall, East. Lord Eliot *c*, stands.

Cumberland. Sir J. Graham *c*, Mr James *m*, and Major Aglionby *m*, stand again.

Devonshire, North. Sir T. Acland *c*, opposes Mr. Fellowes *m*.

Durham, North. Mr Liddell *c*, is canvassing; Sir H. Lambton *m*, resigns; Mr H. Lambton *m*, opposes Mr Liddell.

Dorsetshire. The Hon. W. F. Ponsonby, Lord Ashley *c*, and Mr Stuart stand against.

Essex, South. Mr Palmer and Mr. Branston stand again. We have heard that Mr Lennard *m*, would leave Maldon to oppose Mr Palmer; Mr Branfil *m*, is named.

Hampshire, North. Mr Scott *m*, declines, and Sir W. Heathcote *c*, stands—*South*, Mr Compton will not be opposed; Mr G. Stanton withdraws from the contest.

Hertfordshire. Mr Alston *m*, is again in the field, but it is supposed that parties are so nicely balanced that no struggle will be made. *Kent. West.* T. L. Hodges *m*, has addressed the constituency; Sir W. Geary *c*, is a candidate.

Lancashire, S. Sir M. Stanley *m*, will oppose Mr Wilbraham *c*, Lord F. Egerton *c*, stands again. N. Mr Townley *c*, will oppose Mr Patten; Mr C. P. Grenfell declines; and Mr E. Stanley *m*, of Cross Hall, will come forward.

Lincolnshire, (Lindsay.) Mr. R. A. hristopher *c*.

Middlesex. Mr. Byng *m*, and Hume *m*; Mr. Wood *c*

Norfolk, W. Mr. Bagge *c*; Mr Chute *c*. *E.* Lord Walpole *c* retires; Mr E. Wodehouse *c*, and Mr Burroughs *c*, stand; Mr W. Windham *m*, opposes them.

Northamptonshire, N. Lord Brudenell *c*, retires; Lord Maidstone *c*, (eldest son of the Earl of Winchelsea); and Mr Mansell *c*, stand; Lord Milton *m*, and Colonel Watson *m*, are named with Lord Crompton.

Northumberland, S. Mr Beaumont may retire; Mr. Bell stands

Nottinghamshire, S. Lord Lincoln *c*, and Colonel Rolleston *c*; Sir R. Howe Bromley resigns.

Oxfordshire, Mr. Harcourt and Lord Norreys stand; Mr. Stoner is named.

Rutland. Sir G. Noel *m*, does *not* resign; Mr S. O'Brien *m*, was named, and to be opposed *c*, Lord T. Cecil *c*; Sir G Heathcot *m*.

Somerset shire, W. Mr E. A. Sandford *m*, and Mr L. J. K. Tynte *m*, stand again.

Staffordshire, N. Sir W. Moseley *m*, and Mr Buller *m*; Sir F. H. Goodricke *c*, resigns—S. Colonel Anson *m*, and Lord Ingestrie *c*.

Suffolk, E. Lord Henniker c, and Sir E. B. Vere *c*, *W.* Colonel Rushbrooke c, and Mr. Logan *c*; Mr. Wilson resigns.

Surrey, E. Captain Alsager *c*, Mr Curteis *m*; Mr Cavendish *m*, Major Beauclerk resigns; Mr B King is named; Lord Cantelupe *c*, is named also—*W.* Mr H L. Lenq *m*, Captain Percival c, Mr W. J. Denison *m*,; Mr Barcley resigns.

Sussex, W. Lord G. Lennox *m*, and the Earl of Surrey *m*; Mr. Fuller *c*, is named.

Warwickshire, S. Sir J. Mordaunt *c*, and Mr E. Shirley *c*, oppose the sitting members.

Wiltshire, N. No contest—S. A contest is threatened.

Worcestershire, E. Mr Cookes retires, and Mr J. H. K. Foley stands; Mr H. St. Paul opposed by Mr Holland—W. General H. E Lygor *c*, and Captain Winnington *m*; no contest is expected.

Yorkshire, E. Lord Hotham *c*, will oppose Mr P. B. Thompson—*W* Lord Morpeth, *m*, Sir G. Strickland *m*, and Mr J. S

Wortley, c—*N.* The Hon. W, Enncombe resions.

Atlas, July 2.

Tewkesbury exhibits the full bustle of a contested election. Mr. Hanbury Tracy has publicly announced that he shall retire from the representation of the borough whenever a dissolution of Parliament takes place Mr. John Martin has declared himself a candidate to succeed Mr. Tracy: and he and his friends are now busily canvassing the electors. The handbills announcing those events were received direct from London, "ready cut and dried," on Tuesday night; and Mr. Martin made his appearance at the same moment. The friends of Mr. William Dowdeswell are engaged in active canvass.—*Worcestor Herald.*

Captain Alsager has addressed the electors of East Surrey, declaring his intention to come forward again on Tory principles.

Sir C. M Burrell and Mr. Goring have both addressed the electors to Shoreham.

It is probable that two candidates of Liberal principles will start for Dover; in the event of which, a change in the representation of the town is quite certain. Much anxiety is felt here on the subject of the Eastern Division of the country; as, should Mr. Plumptre presume to offer himself, at the least that gentleman should be sent the right about, as a warning to other candidates. It will be remembered Mr. Plumptre *was* warmly supported by the Dover Reformers.—*Kent Herald.*

We do not anticipate any contest for either the Northern or Southern Divisions of Wiltshire; nor is it expected that any opposition will be offered to the sitting Members for the borough of Devizes.—*Devizes Gaz.*

We confidently anticipate the return of two Liberal Candidates for Canterbury. The Tories seem proportionally dismayed. Letters were this morning received in this city from F. Villiers, Esq., who, having left Paris, was at Brussels, on his way to England. He will, no doubt, be in Canterbury in the course of next week.—*Kent Herald.*

Mr. Hodges retires from Rochester; Sir J. R. Carnac, Chairman of the East India Company, is spoken of as his successor.

Mr. Horace Twiss is a candidate for Nottingham. Horace calls himself a Reformer! Why has he left Bridport?

In the mean while, the Reformers of Bridport have an opportunity of electing a worthy colleague of Mr. Warburton. Mr. Swynfen Jervis, from whose excellent letter to his agent on the subject of his tenants' freed m of voting an extract is given in another column, is a candidate, with good prospects of success. The address of Mr. Jervis to the electors will be found in our advertising columns. Mr. Warburton is canvassing his old constituents, in conjunction, as we understand, with Mr. Jervis. Of Mr. Warburton's return there is no doubt.—*Spectator, June* 24.

Mr. Basil Montague, according to the *Morning Post* is to be a candidate for Finsbury. The electors will know better, we trust, than to eject either of their present Members.

Lord Lansdowne met with an accident on Thursday, near Holland House, on his return on horseback from a visit to the Queen at Kensington Palace. His horse tripped and fell on its side, throwing Lord Lansdowne on his head; which was severely cut, over the eyes. The Marquis was insensible for some time, and was carried into a shop, and afterwards sent home in a fly.

The Marquis of Douro is canvassing the electors of Norwich,

Viscount Deerhurst has declined the Tory invitation to become a candidate for South Worcestershire.

No alteration will take place in the representation of the Western Division of Worcestershire; but the Eastern, it is believed, will be contested by Mr. Holland and Mr. Hodgetts Foley, against Mr. Horace St. Paul. For the city, the struggle will be similar to the last election. For Kidderminster, it is hinted that Mr Godson will walk over; but for the borough of Bewdley, the same indulgence will not be granted to Mr. Winnington. For Droitwich, Mr. Barneby retires; and Mr. Pakington will, it is confidently stated' be the future representative. It is rumoured Mr. Barneby will be brought forward for the the county of Hereford.—*Worester Herald.*

Both the Members for the West Somersetshire will again be candidates.

It is said that Sir Gerard Noel will retire from the representation of the county of Rutland, on account of his great age. It is added, that his son-in law, Stafford O'Brien Esq., of Batherwycke Park, will be the candidate in the Noel interest; and that he will be opposed by Lord Thomas Cecil, in the interest of his brother, the Marquis of Exeter. The contest between these parties and Sir Gilbert Heathcote's for Rutland, it is morally certain will lead to an opposition to Lord Exeter in Stamford, by a gentleman of influence in the neighbourhood.—*Stamford Mercury.*

AMONGST the candidates for a seat in the next Parliament, we find the name of Sir James Rivett Carnac, the chairman of the East India Company, who starts on the reform interest for the borough of Sandwich. We trust that the confidence with which his success is looked forward to by his friends may prove to be well founded. The electors will do themselves honour by choosing a representative whose public services have been of so distinguished and valuable a character; but, apart from the personal claims which Sir James Rivett Carnac possesses upon the respect of his countrymen, there is another, and not less cogent, reason for desiring to see [illegible] returned to Parliament.—*Atlas July* 2.

SCOTLAND.—We understand that in consequence of the expected changes in the Law Courts, and the immediate elevation of the Lord Advocate to a seat on the Bench, a numerous body of the electors in Leith are about to propose the Honourable James Erskine Murray of Aberdona, as Member for the district, in the event of a vacancy taking place. In the mean time, a requisition numeronsly signed, has been sent to Mr. Murray, requesting him to attend a public meeting of the electors, which is intended to take place next week, for the purpose of explaining his sentiments on public affairs. Mr. Murray is already knowu to the public by his treatise on the Corn-laws, and his tour in the Pyrenees.—*Edingburgh Weekly Chronicle.*

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL MATTERS,

POST.—JUNE 14.

The recent accounts from America have considerably increased the regret generally felt in the commercial world that the Bank of England did not accede to the last application of the three great American houses which have recently been compelled to suspend payment. Those accounts are regarded we believe, by all persons who are qualified to form a judgment upon the subject, as furnishing evidence perfectly conclusive, not only of the disposition but of the ability of the principal American debtors of the houses in question, and of all other European houses of commerce, to discharge their obligations honourably and fully. The amount of remittances in bills brought by the vessels just arrived in this country has excited a general feeling in favour of the good faith of the American houses. It is an amount which, considering that it proceeded from a country whose internal commerce was at the moment in a state of convulsion, has excited great and general suprise among well informed commercial men. We are informed by very good authority of one house, to give a single instance, which had not received any considerable payments by the five or six preceeding packets, and to which bills, of the most unobjectionable character, have been remitted by the late arrivals, to the amount of nearly £40.000. It is confidently expected, also, that by this time the American Government must be cured of the folly of compelling or inducing certain banks remote from the seats of commerce to hoard up an useless stock of the precious metals, that the natural transit of bullion from country to country for the adjustment of the balance of trade will no longer be artificially or forcibly impeded, and that the mercantile body of America will thus have the ample means, as they have now generally shown the fullest inclination to pay their English and other foreign creditors all that they owe.

The Earl and Countess of Harrington gave a grand dinner at Pembroke House, in Privy-gardens on Sunday to the Duke of Wellington, Earl of Chesterfield, Count d'Orsay, Colonel Anson, Marquis and Marchioness o Tavistock, etc—(Post.)

For ourselves, we believe that history has not on its records such an era as the present one. Never was there commercial distress of such magnitude known before; and when we hear that the acceptances of one mercantile house alone in this town for the month of June amount to £800,000, it is high time that an effectual check should be put to such overtrading,—(Liverpool Standard.)

The Marchioness of Downshire's quadrille in the Spanish costume, which was so much admired at the Spitalfields ball, will be repeated this evening at Almack's. Among the young ladies who compose it are the Ladies Hill, the Misses Brook, Elliot, Burgh, and others. The Earl of Hillsborough the Marquis of Douro, Lords Melgund and Cantalupe belong to rhe gentlemen of this quadrille,—(Herald.)

ATLAS JULY 2.

On Saturday nothing occured after our statement. On Monday the market was more buoyant; a further rise took place in Consols, and speculations for the fall began to change their course Exchequer Bills rose. The foreign market was active without much alteration, aud the spirit of speculation in shares appeared to revive. On Tuesday there was little novelty; some failures were paper negociated was not great. The foreign market was languid; English securities looked up. The varieties of price in the share market were trifling but the feeling for this sort of security was better, especially as affecting the higher class of undertakings.

On Wednesday the spirit of speculation was increasing in almost every branch, but the English Stock Market suffered a reaction of ¼ per. cent. without apparent cause The Spanish securities were a little lower, and in shares, though firm, little was done.

At Buenos Ayres, on the 10th April, the exchange on England was 6¾d to 7d. per dollar. Frederick Horning, of the house of Sebastain Lezica, lately made bankrupts, is condemned, says the *Gazette Mercantial*, to ten years, imprisonment and perpetual exile, for forging bills with a view to support the house.

Ninety thousand bags of cotton, chiefly American, were imported into Liverpool in fifty-four vessels last week; this, with the remittances of specie, says very much for the good faith of the American merchants, and their honourable intentions towards their English creditors.

Two members of the firm of Wilson and Co., will proceed to the United States in person to collect the debts due to their house.

A considerable house in the Jamiaca trade failed on Saturday in Liverpool.

On Wednesday news reached town from Lancashire that the cotton-mills were again in full work.

In consequence of the Bank of England's aid to Brown and Co., at Liverpool, there was an immediate and material amendment in the Manchester market.

At the first annual meeting of the proprietors of the British North American Bank, established to facilitate trade between this country and her colonlls, and which was held on Tuseday at their house in St, Helen's-place, Mr. O'Farrar in the chair, it was stated that a call of 10*l* per share having been made to permit the company to extend their operations in the colonies, one-half would be allowed to stand over till October, with interest at five per cent. The report, and Mr, Carter, the commissioner to Canada, dwelt on the prosperity of the company's present state and future prospects, Mr. Carter said, the increase in the population of the British North American cololies from 1824 to 1831 had been from 874,000 to 1,200,000, and from the last returns it now amounted to 1,750,000 inhabitants. In Upper Canada the increase had been from 70,000, in 1808 to nearly 600,000 in 1836. Lower Canada the population had increased from 220,000, in 1803, to about 600,000 in 1836, the augmentation in the former being more rapid, in consequence of the majority in the emigrants from Great Britain having proceeded thither. The number of emigrants to Canada from 1831 to 1835 inclusive had been 177, 200 persons. In the shipping of the colonies an increase had taken place. The imports into all the colonies had increased to 3.579,900*l*., of which 2,341,000*l*. were from the United Kingdom, and the exports were 2,613,600*l*. The shipping built in the colonies averaged about 350,000 tons. There was a general demand for farther banking facilities in the colonies, numerous applications having been made to the colonial legislatures by the old banks for extension of capital and for new banks. The high rate of the exchanges offered an ample source of profit. The dividends paid by the banks in the colonies ranged between 8 and 14 per cent. upon the capital. The hon. gentleman proceeded to refer to other details, to show the necessity of further banking accommodation in the colonies, furnishing statements in support of the fact that the banks at present in existence were insufficient to meet the wants of the trade and commerce of the colonies. the banking capital in the colonies was about 1,511,000., the circulation 1,214,000l., the deposits about 800,000t., and the loans and discounts 2,700,000. The most lucrative part of the business of the banks was that of dealing in exchanges, for which the British North American Bank would possess the greatest facilities, from having an establishment in England.

SPAIN,

HOUSE OF LORDS 14TH JUNE 1837.

On Thursday, the Marquis of Londonderry called the attention of the Peers to the progress of the civil war in Spain. He was aware that the subject had been lately discussed with much ability and at great length in Parliament; but he had been absent from those discussions; and as he felt much interest in the events in Spain, he hoped to be excused for again introducing the subject. The Marquis went on to argue, that there was no hope of the speedy success of the Queen's army, inasmuch as now the Carlist forces amounted to 99,000 men, some well, others indifferently armed, whereas at the close of the year 1835 they had only 56,000; and this increase had been made in opposition to a Christino force of 265,000, including irregular troops and armed peasants, besides auxiliaries from England, France, and Portugal, amounting to 23,000 men. This was the only novelty in Lord Londonderry's speech; which was chiefly composed of the old topics of regret for the dishonour of the British arms, the cruelties of the Christino troops, and the superior caution of the French King, who had manifested a true regard for the honour of France when he declared that his subjects should only march to battle under the command of French Generals. Lord Londonderry concluded by asking Lord Melbourne two questions,—

"First, whether any instructions or authority had been sent to Colonel Wylde, British Commissioner in the North of Spain, to aid in the formation of any new British Auxiliary Legion, or to lend his exertions to induce British soldiers to enter the service of the Queen of Spain? Secondly, whether any further communications had been received from the Spanish Government relating to their efforts to arrest the sanguinary system of the warfare?"

Lord Melbourne answered, that the Order in Council had been renewed; which he supposed might be taken as an answer to the first question, so far at it related to the policy Ministers intended to pursue towards Spain. With regard to the second question, he was not aware any despatches on the subject had been received; but Ministers had taken every opportunity of impressing upon the Spanish Government the necessity of carrying on the war in a civilized manner. If there were any despatches, they should be produced, unless the public service rendered their production inexpedient. Lord Melbourne declined again entering into the discussion of the Spanish question.

The Duke of Wellington wished to know distinctly, whether Colonel Wylde was not actively employed in organizing another legion of British soldiers? If he were, the Duke said, in his opinion, the Colonel outstepped his duties; which were merely to report to his Government the operations of the Christinos army.

Lord Carnarvon wished to God that this horrible Spanish war had not disgraced civilized Europe. He deeply lamented our interference; but as this country had interfered, and British soldiers had been sent to Spain, he wished that at least they had been under British command, and, responsible to their own Government. He contended at some length, that it was highly impolitic to encourage a murderous strife in the result of which no British interest was involved, but which was carried on with an enormous outlay of British money.

Lord Minto defended the humanity and gallantry of General Evans and his troops.

Lord Londonderry briefly replied, and gave notice that on a future day he should move for copies of the instructions sent to Colonel Wylde.—*Spectator, June* 17.

BRITISH AUXILIARY LEGION.

"*Bayonne, June* 9.

"GENERAL EVANS has just arrived here, with the greatest part of the officers of the British Legion, who have like him quitted the Spanish service. Fifteen hundred of the Legion remain behind, who form a brigade under the command of Colonel O'Connell. The Count de Mirasol is Commander-in-Chief of the united Spa-

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nish and English troops at San Sebastian and the environs."

Lieutenant-General Evans's Farewell Order.

"*Head-quarters Hernani, May* 30.

"The operations which have taken place since the capture of Irun and Fontarabia, together with a severe indisposition from which the Lieut-General has suffered, has delayed, much to his regret, till now the expression in general orders of his thanks to the Legion for its recent services.

"The enemy, after all their preparations, fearing to lose their artillery, and not daring to risk a battle, withdrew their guns on the 12th and 13th instant, and with the major part of their forces retreated in dismay from their formidable positions on the heights of Oriamendi, leaving only thirteen battalions in our front.

"The General-in-Chief advanced with his whole army on the 14th. In the action of that day the enemy were unable to offer any very serious resistance. Still from the strength of their positions there were ample opportunities for the display of good conduct on the part of the troops; and it was a source of pride and gratification to the Lieut-General to observe the part taken in the different attacks made by the Legion. The corps most engaged were the Artillery, the 1st Lancers, the Rifles, Royal Irish, 6th and 8th Regiments of Infantry; and all must have admired the decided ardour, zeal, and good order which marked their conduct.

"Lezo, Rentoria, Astigarraga, Hernani, Urnieta, the redoubts of Oriamendi and Santa Barbara, all the works which the enemy for the defence of those points had been constructing for the last year, fell into our hands!

"On the morning of the 16th the *corps d'armée* of Cantabria advanced upon Oyarzun, which opened its gates; the rebel bands in garrison there fled at the approach of our column. The same day Irun was invested and attacked. The fort Del Parque and the town were strongly fortified, and the enemy made a determined resistance, but in vain. The place was carried by assault on the morning of the 17th.

"Your brave comrades of the Spanish army displayed their usual gallantry. But the brunt of the action was borne by the Legion; and nobly did they sustain their honour and their country's fame.

"The victory was of the highest importance, and if anything could enhance it, it was the unexampled good feeling you evinced in yielding to the injunctions of your officers to spare the lives of the vanquished. Of the rich meed of praise you have thus won by your clemency no circumstance can ever deprive you.

"The Artillery, Sappers and Miners, Rifles, Royal Irish, and 1st Regiments were the most engaged; and no troops of any army could have behaved better.

"On the following morning the garrison of Fontarabia capitulated.

"Three fortified towns, twenty pieces of cannon, from 800 to 900 prisoners, including 66 officers, a great quantity of arms, ammunition, and stores, and the possession of the chief and vital line of the enemy's communications, were the trophies of the 16th, 17th, and 18th of May.

"A few weeks subsequent to its recruitment in 1835, and, therefore, before it could be said to be organised, this corps commenced its useful services, by assisting to raise the blockade of Bilboa. In December of the same year San Sebastian, inadequately garrisoned and closely pressed, was succoured by a detachment of the Legion,

"While at Vittoria, though labouring under extraordinary disadvantages, you obtained the full approbation of the General-in-Chief of the Queen's army, by the performance of such services as his Excellency was pleased to assign to you during that period, amongst which may be mentioned the action of Arlaban.

"On arriving at St. Sebastian last year the corps assumed a more independent character, and its subsequent operations became conspicuous.

"On the 5th of May, 1886, you stormed the enemy's lines of Ayette. On the 28th of May you crossed the Urumea, and captured Passages. On the 31st of May and 6th of June the rebels were signally defeated in general attacks on our position On the 1st of October they suffered a similar loss. On the 10th of March of this year the redoubts of Ametza and Garbera were carried at the point of the bayonet. On the 15th of March the rebels were attacked and driven from the heights and redoubts of Oriamendi in brilliant style. On the following day, the enemy having received reinforcements of eleven battalions, the grounds gained on the 15th was lost; and this was the only reverse suffered by the Legion. In the successes of the present month your distinguished conduct has already been recorded.

"Thus the Legion has been engaged in eight or nine general actions, besides various minor affairs, of more or less importance; and in which the enemy have lost a large portion of their best and bravest troops.

"You found San Sebastian closely invested by the rebels, the streets barricaded, the town insulted, even by their musketry.

"Now all the important positions of the adjoining country—the main source of the strength of the insurgents—are once more under the dominion of her Majesty. The Pretender, at the same time no longer able to maintain himself in this quarter, seeks a more distant theatre of operations, at the other extremity of the Pyrenees; a last and, in all probability, vain effort, pursued as he is by a superior force of the national army.

"These, then, are the propitious results, to the attainment of which the Legion, in conjunction with the brave constitutional troops, have zealously contributed; and thus have you honestly, successfully, and undauntedly attested your devotion to the sacred cause you engaged to support.

"The Lieut. General sincerely regrets that the peremtory obligations he is under, as a member of the Legislature, and to his constituents (whose indulgence towards him has been extended to its utmost limits), as well as as the state of his health, preclude the possibility of his continuing his services with those of his comrades who may remain in Spain. He, therefore, avails himself, of this general order, which is likely to be his last referring to any operations in the field, to tender to all ranks of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the Legion the expression of his most grateful acknowledgements for the personal support and kindness he has in so remarkable a degree experienced from them, for their brilliant gallantry in the field, and for the admirable constancy and fortitude with which, in the midst of peculiarly harassing and arduous duties, they have supported (especially the junior ranks) privations and difficulties to which he believes no British force has hitherto ever been exposed.

"No troops of any country were ever subjected to such an ungenerous party hostility as the Legion has endured. No force that he has ever served with has appeared to him less deserving such treatment, or more worthy of respect.

"It has been subject of poignant regret to him that the pecuniary difficulties of the government have so interfered with the faithful fulfilment of its engagements to the troops. To remove all just grounds of complaint on this head has been the constant and unceasing effort of the Lieutenant General, to the final attainment of which his most anxious exertions—whether in London or Madrid—will still be directed; and with regard to which, from the very strong interest evinced by the authorities of our own country on the subject he has the satisfaction of feeling the strongest expectations of succeeding.

"His Majesty's government, appreciating the importance of your services, having directed, as already stated in a general order, that the formation of a new legion should be forthwith commenced, and having selected a distinguished officer well known and highly esteemed by you to command it, one who has had his part in all the past difficulties of the service, as well as shared in your triumphs, the Lieutenant General has but to express his most warm and anxious hope for the promotion of this object, the accomplishment of which, identified as it is with the great contest between freedom and despotism, will be viewed with deep interest throughout Europe; and regarding which, considering the advantageous auspices the new Legion is being formed under, knowing that many of the obstacles to the well-being of the present corps are now likely to disappear, the Lieutenant General feels justified in entertaining the best and most sanguine expectations.

"Before inserting the promotions and appointments for the late operations, the Lieutenant General thinks it will not be uninteresting to the troops to publish in orders the following letter * transmitted to him by the Carlist prisoners taken at Irun, previous to their march, ing from that place for embarkation at San Sebastian.

"This spontaneous and manly appeal is highly honourable to the writers, who, you know, proved themselves to be brave men. It was necessarily sent open, is addressed, and has been forwarded to the cruel author of the Durango decree, whom they call their king. Surely soldiers never conquered a nobler or purer testimonial from their enemies!"

The Lieut. General has been pleased to confer upon the under mentioned officers of the Legion the decoration of San Fernando of the first class, for their distinguished gallantry during the late operations, but more particularly on those of the 16th and 17th May, before Irun;—Lieut. Col. Atkyns, Capt. de Burgh, and, Lieut. Phelan, Rifles; Lieut. Col. M'Intosh, Staff; Major Hornbrook and Capt. Reed, Engineers; Capts. Pierce, Knight (Aide de Camp), Hornsby, Linton, Dupont 1st Regt.; Captain Cotter, 4th Regt.; Captain Fitzgerald and Lieut. Henry Fitzegrald, Royal Irish; Maj. Baker, 1st Lancers; and Capt. O'Conner, late 4th Regiment, for his conduct in the action of 15th March.

The Lieut.-General has been further pleased to place at the disposition of officers commanding corps the following number of crosses of San Fernando of the first class. The Commanding Officers of regiments will therefore be pleased to transmit to the Military Secretary the names of those officers they may deem to have merited the decoration:—Artillery, two; Rifles, three; 1st Regt., one; 4th Regt., one; 6th Regt., one; 8th Regt., one; and Royal Irish, two crosses.

Promotions and Appointments to take date from May 17th, 1837. To be Brigadiers—Col. A. Arbuthnott, Col. A. Jochmus. To be Colonels by Brevet—Lieut.-Colonel W. F. Campbell, 4th Regt.; Lieut.-Col. G. Hogg, 8th Regt; G. F. Herman, Military Secretary, Rifles; L. Freeston, 4th Regt.; J. W. Woolddridge, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieut. General, unattached; F. R. Clarke, 6th Regt. To be Lieutenant.-Colonels by Brevet—Major R. Atkins, Rifles; E. Berkham, 1st Regiment; T. Shepherd, Royal Irish; —— Humphrey, Engineers; E. F. Brennan, Royal Irish; J. M. Intosh, Rifles; Kent Murray, Aid-de-Camp to the Lieut. General, 8th Regiment. To be Majors by Brevet—Captains E. Howe, Artillery; J. Wade, ditto; E. Hornbrook, Engineers; J. C. Holmes, Royal Irish; P. O'Dell, ditto; J. G. Hogreve, 1st Lancers. Rifles—Brevet Lieut Colonel and Maj Boyd to be Lieut. Col.; Brevet Major and Capt. Newcombe to be Major, v. Boyd promoted. 1st Regiment—To be Captains—Lieutenants Dupont, J. M. Stratustegui, J. Ray, J. Pearce. 4th Regiment—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Johnson, to be Capt. Artillery—Lieut. Muttlebury, to be Brevet Capt. Sappers and Miners—Lieut. Reed, to be Captain. Invalid List—Lieut. Mount, late 4th Regt., to be Brevet Captain, Commissariat Department—Mr. J. Blogg, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, dated Feb. 1, 1837; Mr. Alfred Bishopp, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary. Genl. without the pay and allowances of that rank. Second Lieut. Edward Steward, from 6th Regt., to be First Lieut., unattached. Sec. Lieut. E. Davies, from Rifle Corps, to be First Lieut., unattached Mem. 1. The appointment of Colonel O'Connell to the rank of Brigadier-General, published in yesterday's orders will date from May 17. 1807. 2.—Brigadier General Jochmus has been appointed by his Excellency the General-in-Chief, of the Staff of the *Corps d' Armée* of Cantabria. *Naval and Military Gazette, June* 17.

We are gratified to perceive, by the Parliamentary Debates, that, on Thursday night, the First Lord of the Admiralty when speaking on the question of the present contest in Spain, took occasion, in dignified pnd convincing language, to rebuke and confute that calumny which, for sinister purposes, is continually advanced to the prejudice of the officers and men of the British Legion. The extract of Lord John Hay's despatches, and reference to a private letter, had at once the effect of confuting the reports which have been so industriously circulated, and reiterated even in Parliament, on no better authority than the statements of interested persons. *Ibid*

General Evans and Corporal Punishment.—In an address to the Westminister Reform Society, on Monday night, the gallant officer gave the following explanation.—'A charge against him was, that he had encouraged corporal punishment, while it was well known that in his place of the House of Commons he strenuously contended for its abolition. When he assumed the command of the British Legion in Spain, he was informed that the provisions of the Mutiny Act were adopted, and he was told that unless he put them in force he could not expect to maintain discipline over men who had been promisuously enlisted. But he had documents to prove, and he would show them to the electors on the next occasion of his appearance before them, that in every instance where a General Court-Martial took place, he commuted corporal punishment, and he could prove that there were instances where death was awarded, that he commuted the punishment to imprisonment or hard labour. His conduct, he would insist, in the Peninsula was not inconsistent with opinions he had expressed in the house of Commons." *Ibid*

We regret to hear that the Duchess of St. Alband continues in a very alarming state. The worst is we are sorry to add apprehended.

Falmouth, *June*, 29.

"The Peninsula steamer has just arrived here. She left Malaga on the 19th inst., Gibraltar 20th, Cadiz 21st and Lisbon 25th, with mails. The news by her may be communicated briefly. Lisbon was tranquil, and the Ministry remained without change; the members comprising it were occupied in endeavours to give satisfaction to the public, a task which still remained encompassed with difficulties. The minister of finance held forth a hope that he would, in a great measure, be able to redeem the credit of the country if circumstances permitted his remaining in office. Accounts had reached Lisbon from Algarve, which describe the force of Remechido as having successfully discomfited the regular troops sent against them, taking several prisoners, and in many instances shooting part of them with their officers. The first named force is said to have so increased as to be able to assume the offensive. The cortes were chiefly occupied on the clauses of the new constitution, but were very tardy in their proceedings. The English fleet as usual, continued in the Tagus.

"At Cadiz a report was current on the morning of the steamer's departure that the Christinos had obtained a complete victory over the Carlists, in which the latter last 5,000 in killed and wounded; the news did not, however, obtain credence "*Morning Hearld Jul 31.*

* This letter appeared in the *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 3d instant.

THE ARMY.

War-office, June 9.—2d Regt. of Foot—Capt. T. H. Davis, from the half pay unattached, to be Capt. vice C. F. Holmes, who exchanges. 6th Foot—Lieut. W. H. M. Ogilvie, from the 46th Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut. vice Atkins, who exchanges. 7th Foot—Lieut. W. Murray, from the 20th Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut. vice H. A. Graham, who retires upon half-pay of the 20th Regt. of Foot. 46th Foot—Lieut. G. M. Atkins, from the 6th Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut. vice Ogilvie, who exchanges; Assist. Surg. A. H. Cowen, from the 48th Regt of Foot, to be Assist.-Surg. 48th Foot—Assist.-Surg J. Mitchell, M. D. from the 86th Regt. of Foot, to be Assist.-Surg. vice Cowen, appointed to the 46th Regt. of Foot. 63d Foot—Major J. Garvock, from the half-pay unattached, to be Major, vice Cramer, promoted. 87th Foot—Staff Assist.-Surg. R. Allan to be Assist.-Surg. vice J. Walsh who retires upon half-pay 95th Foot—Capt. R. Treeve, from the half-pay of the 23d Regt. of Foot, to be Capt. vice Drewe, promoted; Capt. J. R. Raines, late of the 77th Regt. of Foot, to be Capt. vice Treeve, who retires.

Unattached—Major H. Cramer, from the 63d Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. without purchase; Capt. E. W. Drewe, from the 95th Regt. of Foot, to be Major, without purchase; Lieut. C. M'Pherson, from the 67th Regt. of Foot, to be Capt. without purchase.

Hospitall Staff—Deputy Inspector-Gen. of Hospitals D. Macleod, M. D. to be Inspector-Gen of Hospitals, vice James Forbes, M. D. who retires; Deputy Inspector-Gen. James Arthur, M. D. from the half-pay, to be Deputy Inspector-Gen of Hospitals, vice Dr. Macleod; J. Grant, Gent. to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Allen, appointed to the 87th Regt. of Foot.

Office of Ordnance, June 13.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—First Lieutenant James Smith Cremer, to be Second Captain, v. Luke deceased; Second Lieut. W. Freeman, to be First Lieutenant, v. Cremer.

Leicestershire Regt. of Yeomanry Cavalry.—William Wootton Abney, Gent., and Charles Thomas Freer, Gent., to be Cornets.

War-office, June 16.—2d Foot—Lieut. T. Sealy to be Capt. by purchase, vice Davies, who retires; Ensign G. S. Moodie, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Sealy; Ensign W. H. M. Simmons, from the 76th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Moodie. 12th Foot—Lieut. H. Hutchinson, from half-pay unattached, to be Lieut. vice White, promoted 19th Foot—Capt. C. C. Hay to be Major, by purchase, vice Campbell, who retires; Lieut. R. Lovelace to be Capt. by purchase, vice Hay; Ensign F. Seymour to be Lieut. by purchace; F. A. Jeffreys, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase vice Seymour. 20th Foot—Major C. C. Taylor to be Lieut. Col. by purchase, vice Green, who retires; Capt. C. J Deshon to be Major, by purchase, vice Taylor; Lieut. F. Horn to be Capt. by purchase, vice Deshon. 22d Foot—Lieut. J. Chalmers to be Adjt. vice Conway, promoted. 25th Foot—Capt. R. Jenkins, from the half-pay unattached, to be Capt. vice W. Hemmings, who exchanges. 41st Foot—Ensign T. Jones to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Jenkins, promoted R. Pratt, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase vice Jones. 5th Foot—Brevet-Lieut.-Col. R. Hart, from the half-pay of the 2d Garrison Battalion, to be Capt. vice Walsh, promoted; Lieut. J. R. Turner to be Capt. by purchase, vice Hart, who retires; Ensign G. F. Long to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Turner. 61st Foot—T. W. Hudson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Burmester, who retires. 62d Foot—Capt. Hon. G. Upton to be Major, by purchase, vice Garvock, who retires; Lieut. H. R. Moore to be Capt. by purchase, vice Upton; Ensign T. K. Scott to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Moore; J. F. Eagar, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Scott. 64th Foot—Lieut. C. Norris to eb Adjt. vice Kirkwood, who resigns the Adjutancy only. 73d Foot—Ensign W. B. J. O'Connell to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Grayson, who retires; R. P. Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice O'Connell. 76th Foot—D. J. Dickinson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Simmons appointed to the 2d Regt. of Foot.

1st West India Regt.—Serg.-Major C. Phillips, from the 30th Regt. of Foot, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Scrininger, dec.

Unattached—Lieut. S. White, from the 12th Regt. of Foot, to be Capt. without purchase; Lieut. R. Jenkins, from the 41st Regt. of Foot, to be Capt. by purchase

Memorandum—Capt. A. M'Millan, half-pay of the Glengarry Fencibles, has been permitted to retire from the service, by the sale of his commission, he being a settler in Upper Canada.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Appointments.

Mates—J. Strange, to *Britannia* F. J. Millman to *Sparrow*. R. G. Campbell to *Sparrowhawk*.

Midshipman—T. N. Chesshyre to *Hercules*.

Assistant-Surgeon—Edward H. Creer to *Royal Adelaide*.

Masters Assistant—W. Clendon to *Fair Rosamond*.

Royal Marines—Capt. A. Morrison to *Princess Charlotte*, vice Brown, retired.

ADDISCOMBE SEMINARY.

The public examination of the gentlemen cadets educated at this institution, was held on Monday, the 12th inst, in the presence of the Chairman, Sir James Caranac; the Deputy Chairman, Major-General Sir Jas. Lushington, several members of the Court, Lord Wm. Bentinck, the Earl of Clare, Lord Glenelg, S. R. Lushington, M. P., and a great number of distinguished officers.

On this occasion the number of cadets who passed consisted of thirty nine, viz.:—For the Engineers: A. D. Turnbull and A. Goodwyn. For the Artillery: H. Lewis and R. Christie. And for the Infantry: R. Buckle, R. Fanshawe, W. Mayne, O. Cavenagh, F. Sellon, T. Cole, A. Turner, J. Pattullo, D. Hamilton, D. Shute, J. Lamb, M. Chalmeley, C. Trower, A. Carrington, W. Wilkinson, C. Kensington, H. Carter, R. Farre, E. St. Aubyn, J. Bedford, W. Hughes, W. Williams, W. Stone, C. Symons, M. Macdonald, B. Loveday, J. Forbes, H. Menars, W. Voyle, T. Sparks, J. Fitzmaurice, J. Paton, H. Evans, E. Fanning, D. Pollard.

Honorary certificates, for diligence and good conduct, were awarded to H. Lewis and R. Christie.

The prizes were distributed in the following order of merit, viz:—

First class.

A. D. Turnbull. 1st Mathematical. 2d Fortification. Civil Drawing. 1st General Good Conduct, and 2d Hindustani.

A. Goodwyn. 2d Mathematical. 1st Fortification. Military Drawing. Military Surveying. 2d General Good Conduct. 1st Hindustani. Latin.

Henry Lewis. French.

Second class.

J. R. Becher. General Good Conduct. Mathematical. Military Drawing. Civil Drawing. French. Hindustani.

J. R. Alexander. Fortification. Military Surveying.

T. G. Macdonell. Latin.

Third class.

J. W. Fraser. General Good Conduct.

At the close of the Mathematical examination, the cadets were paraded, to witness the explosion of two mines in the mortar battery; after which they were marched down to lay and pass the bridges over the Cold Stream. The alacrity with which the Barrel Bridge (60 feet by 7) was laid by a squad of cadets was very creditable. The corps marched over this bridge in o file, followed by two pieces of artillery, each three c limbered up.

The inspection review followed the examination i Hindustani and Fortification.

Our space will not admit of a more elaborate descriptio of the operations of the 12th instant, which reflect grea credit upon the authorities, officers, and professors of thi interesting institution; to all of whom Sir James Carna in an address, remarkable for good sense, just taste, an right feeling, paid a handsome but well-earned compliment.—*Naval and Military Gazette, June* 17.

MISCELLANIA

A detachment for Bombay, consisting of Captain Pottinger, 6th regt., Commanding, Ensigns Reed, Montague, Robertson. and Hall, 6th, Ensigns Jones and Croker, 17th, 1 serjeant and 65 rank and file of the 6th and 18th regts., embarked on the morning of the 27 inst., on board the *Lady Feversham*, at Gravesend, and sailed the same evening,

Monday last. being the day appointed for the proclamation of her Majesty's accession in the borough of Chatham, the whole of the officers off duty in the garrison headed by Col. Wearre, the Commandant, attended the procession, conducted by the High Constable. The bands of the Royal Marines and 51st Light Infantry, played "God save the Queen" at the close of each reading of the proclamation, and cheers, "loud, long and loyal, rent the skies." Even the unfortunate soldiers, doomed to embark next day for 20 years' of banishment in India, for the brief space felt excited, and cheered their young Queen as gaily and as gladly as the good citizens and burghers, whose lot it is to "sit at home at ease."—*Naval Military Gazette, July* 1.

Directions have been given for preparing a statue to the memory of the late lamented King William IV—to be placed in the vacant niche at the Royal Exchange, next to those of George III. and IV.

Will of his late Majesty.—By this document, which is of a recent date, a bequest is made to each of the sons and daughters of the late King of 2,000l. This sum will at first sight appear inconsiderable. That it is not of greater amount will scarcely excite surprise, however, when it is known that his Majesty has been in the habit of dividing, from year to year, his amount of savings among his offspring. The late King has also, we understand, bequeathed the sum of 40,000l., which is to be received in virtue of a policy of life insurance, to Trustees, the interest to be paid annually in equal shares among his children. The trustees to whom the duty of carrying the Royal testimonial into execution is entrusted, are we believe, Sir H. Taylor, Sir H. Wheatley, and Col. Wood.—*Ibid.*

The Earl of Durham, his late Majesty's Ambassador extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of all the Russias, was knighted by the Queen with the sword of state, and invested with the ensign of Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.—*Ibid*

We have much pleasure in announcing that Rear Admiral Charles Ross, C. B., late Superintendent at Plymouth, has been nominated to command in the *Pacific* on the west coast of America. This will be a distinct and independent command, but some months will elapse before the gallant officer hoists his flag.

Lord Chief Commissioner Adam lately arrived in town, for the purpose of undergoing the operation of couching, which has been successfully performed by Mr. Alexander. This learned gentleman is in his 84th year, and is the father of the Accountant-General, and the Lord of the Admiralty; and, though a steady and consistent Whig, was noted in early life for having fought a duel with Mr. Fox.

The Duke of Wellington's grand *dejuener* on Monday next, at Apsley House, is in honour of the solemnization of marriage of his lovely niece, Miss Pakenham, with Sir Edward Hayes, Bart. M. P. It will be confined to a circle of the relatives and friends of the bride and bridegroom not exceeding 90. The Hon. General Pakenham, father of the fair bride, is we are happy to state recovering very fast from his late casualty, as also his son; but we understand that the hon. general is obliged to keep his room.

Among other convenience provided by the directors of the Grand Junction Railway for the accommodation of travellers, not the least amusing one is a species of conveyance named in the advertisement "*bed* carriages in a mail-coach!" In other days, the man who would have talked of living to see the time when he cold *sleep in bed* and be carried through the air at the rate of thirty or five-and-thirty miles an hour, would have been deemed a suitable immate for a lunatic asylum.

A piece of plate, of the value of 100 guineas, has been subscribed for, and is to be presented to Mr. Waghorn, in acknowledgment of his great services in promoting the improvement of the communicatioms with India, a labour on which he has been occupied, with little intermission, for 12 or 14 years. This compliment to him was suggested by Mr. Larpent, the chairman of the East India and China Association; and among the subscribers appear 20 of the first names in the City connected with the East India trade. Mr. Waghorn has also been appointed by the East India Company their agent in Egypt to manage the transmission of their letters and despatches. In an article on steam communication with India, published last week, the East India China Association were included by an oversight in a general censure of different projectors and pamphlet writers, for having wholly overlooked the great and effective service rendered by Mr. Waghorn in the promotion of this important work. This mistake we gladly take the present opportunity of correcting. Mr. Waghorn has been, it seems, in communication with them, and received their constant support and suggestions nearly since the time when the project was first formed.

Mr. Thomas Morton, of the Irish Bar, has been appointed Chief Justice of Demarara.

On Thursday a dreadful accident occurred in Regent-street to Miss Sherwood, a young lady sixteen years of age, who was dreadfully bitten in the cheek by a cabriolet horse, belonging to Captain Winterton. The unfortunate young lady, in company with her mother, were walking along Regent-street, Miss S. next the curb-stones; at the moment the horse, a blood one, was standing with the groom in the cab; when suddenly the animal dashed forward and seized a large piece of the flesh of the cheeck of Miss Sherwood, which he lacerated in a shocking manner. The unfortunate sufferer was conveyed to a rgesuon's.

The fare on the Grand Junction Railway from Liverpool to Birmingham in the first-class carriages, for the whole distance, will be one guinea; in the mail, twenty-five shillings; in the bed or dormeuse, two pounds; and in the second-class carriages, fourteen shillings. This is about one-half the present charges. The journey will be performed in the first class carriages in four hours and a half, and in the second in five hours and a quarter.

At the Duke of Wellington's Waterloo banquet, on Monday, the gold and silver plate exhibited was said to be worth 300,000l. In consequence of the late King's hopeless illness, the party refraind from joviality, and broke up soon

Mrs. Hastings, the widow of the celebrated Warren Hastings, formerly Governor General of India, is just dead. She left India with her husband fifty three years ago.

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